

[HOME DEPARTMENT.]

5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?* The proposal is final and complete in itself.

6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?* No.

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?* By a supplementary grant.

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—*Nil.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

[LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEPARTMENT.]

3. The Committee then took up the memorandum from the Legislative Assembly Department.

Mian Muhammad Rafi, Bar.-at-Law, Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department, was present.

Memorandum regarding the supplementary grant of Rs. 1,33,000 required on account of travelling and other allowances of members of the Legislative Assembly and the salaries of the Watch and Ward staff in the budget of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Assembly Department for 1933-34.

DEMAND No. 30.

Legislative Assembly and Legislative Assembly Department.

1. *Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor.*—The proposal is to ask for a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,30,000 to meet the extra expenditure on account of the travelling and other allowances of members of the Legislative Assembly and another of Rs. 3,000 to meet the extra expenditure on the salaries of the Watch and Ward Staff in the budget grant of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Assembly Department for the year 1933-34. The main reason for the extra expenditure is the convening of a special session of the Legislative Assembly at New Delhi in November 1933 and its prolongation up to the 22nd December 1933. The amounts asked for approximately represent the extra cost on the said items.

2 *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.

3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?* No.

4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*

(a) *total actual expenditure involved—*

(i) *non-recurrent—*Rs. 1,33,000 (Voted).

(ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years—*Nil.

(b) *receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—*Nil.

5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?* The proposal is final and complete in itself.

6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?* Yes, about Rs. 1,27,000 on account of the special session of the Legislative Assembly.

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?* By a supplementary grant.

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—*Nil.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

At this stage the Honourable Sir George Schuster took the chair.

[FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.]

4. The Committee then took up the memoranda from the Foreign and Political Department.

Mr. V. Narahari Rao, Additional Deputy Secretary, Foreign and Political Department and Sir George Anderson, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., Educational Commissioner with the Government of India, were present.

(i) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant under Demand No. 77—
Refunds—G. Miscellaneous Revenue.

DEMAND NO. 77.

Refunds.

1. *Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—*

More expenditure is expected than budgeted for. The expenditure is of an obligatory nature as receipts have already been credited to Government.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.

3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?* No.

4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*

(a) *total actual expenditure involved—*

(i) *non-recurrent—Rs. 5,390.*

(ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years—Nil.*

(b) *receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—*

Receipts already credited to Government.

5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?*

The proposal is final and complete in itself and involves no further expenditure.

6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?*

The expenditure up to date is not known, but as stated above, the expenditure is of an obligatory nature.

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*

By supplementary grant.

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—Nil.*

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

[FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.]

- (ii) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant required to cover certain anticipated excess expenditure in 1933-34 under Demand No. 81—Ajmer-Merwara.

DEMAND No. 81.

Ajmer-Merwara.

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—

The Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara has applied for an additional voted grant of Rs. 6,200 under the following heads in Demand No. 81—Ajmer-Merwara for the current year to meet certain excess expenditure:—

Head.	Amount, Rs.
Account IV.—Education—	
(i) B.—Government Secondary Schools—	
B-1. Pay of officers	2,300
(ii) H.—General.—H-1. Inspection—	
H-1. (1) Pay of officers	400
Account V.—Other Expenditure Heads—	
(iii) A.—Administration of Justice—	
A-1. Law officers	30
(iv) A-3.—Civil and Sessions Courts—	
A-3(1). Pay of officers	3,470
Total—Voted	6,200

(i) The excess of Rs. 2,300 under "Account IV—Education—B. Government Secondary Schools—B—1. Pay of officers" is due to the reorganisation of the cadre of the Ajmer-Merwara Educational service. The reorganisation was sanctioned by the Government of India in June 1933, as a measure of administrative convenience. Prior to the reorganisation, the 14 posts comprised in the cadre of the Ajmer-Merwara Educational Service, were divided into distinct sections and posts as follows:—

	Rs.
<i>Scholastic Branch—</i>	
1 Headmaster, Moinia Islamia High School, Ajmer	200—20—500
1 Headmaster, Government Normal School, Ajmer	200—20—500
1 Headmaster, Government High School, Ajmer	350—25—650
<i>Inspection Branch—</i>	
1 District Inspector of Schools	250—25—600
<i>College Branch—</i>	
9 Professors, Government College, Ajmer	200—20—500
1 Vice-Principal, Government College, Ajmer	450—25—650
14 posts,	

[FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.]

It was productive of inconvenience in the matter of appointments, postings, promotions or changes within the cadre. Following the analogy in other provinces, it was considered that in the best interests of the Service there should be a single cadre, with a time-scale of pay, and with selection grades, from which it would be possible to appoint an officer either on the ordinary time-scale of pay or in the selection grade, to any post, whether that of Headmaster, Professor or Inspector for which he may be considered fit, and at the same time without adversely affecting the seniority or prospects of the officers concerned. The reorganised cadre is as follows:—

Rs.

11 posts on . . .	200—20—500
1 post on Lower Selection grade of . . .	525—25—600 and
2 posts on Upper Selection grade of . . .	625—25—650

 14 posts.

In allocating the reorganised posts among the existing officers, it was found necessary to promote two officers drawing Rs. 500 each at the time—one to the lower selection grade on Rs. 525 and the other to the upper selection grade on Rs. 625. The extra expenditure entailed by this arrangement was not foreseen and provided for in the budget and there are no savings within the budget from which the excess expenditure can be met. Hence, an additional grant is necessary.

(ii) and (iii). The excesses of Rs. 400 and Rs. 30 are small, and are due to the provision entered in the sanctioned budget for the current year proving inadequate for actual requirements.

(iv) The excess of Rs. 3,470 under "Account V—Other Expenditure Heads—A—3. Civil and Sessions Courts—A—3 (1) Pay of Officers" is due to the re-entertainment of a Special Additional Judge for Ajmer-

Merwara together with necessary staff* with a view to clear off arrears which have accumulated in the District Courts. The necessity for the appointment of a Special Additional Judge for Ajmer-Merwara was brought to the notice of the Standing Finance Committee once before, and the appointment was sanctioned with their approval for a period of nine months with effect from the 1st July 1929, *vide* para-

	Pay Rs. per mensem.
*Special Additional District Judge.	800
1 clerk of Court .	120
1 Ahalmad . . .	40
2 orderlies . . .	14 each
1 office peon . .	14

graph 37 of the Proceedings of the Standing Finance Committee, Volume IX No. 4, dated the 6th September 1929. On the expiry of the period for which the special establishment was then sanctioned, it was proposed by the Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, that the establishment be continued for a further period of six months on account of the arrears still remaining undisposed of, but on financial and other grounds the special establishment was discontinued, subject to the question being re-examined after a year or two. In June 1933 the Judicial Commissioner represented that there were 402 Civil appeals and 67 Miscellaneous appeals pending in the Court of the Additional District and Sessions Judge, Ajmer-Merwara.

[FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.]

The additional staff was therefore considered urgently necessary in order that serious delays in the administration of justice and consequent hardship to the public might be avoided, and the creation of the appointment of Additional Judge together with the staff was sanctioned on the 26th July 1933. When the arrangements were sanctioned, it was stipulated that the extra expenditure involved should be met from within the sanctioned budget for the current year. This has however proved to be impracticable and an additional grant has become inevitable. It may be mentioned that the Chief Commissioner has surrendered non-voted savings amounting to Rs. 10,700 to the Government of India, but it is not permissible to use this saving to meet excesses under voted heads. The Committee are requested kindly to agree to a supplementary demand being placed before the Legislative Assembly for Rs. 6,200 during the ensuing session.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.

3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?*

The proposal relating to the appointment of a Special Additional District Judge, Ajmer-Merwara, with necessary staff, was sanctioned by the Committee in 1929, as mentioned in the reply to question 1 above.

4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*

(a) *total actual expenditure involved—*

(i) *non-recurrent—Rs. 6,200.*

(ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years—Nil.*

(b) *receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—*

The usual stamp fees, etc., which cannot be estimated.

5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?*

The proposal is complete in itself. In case, however, it becomes imperative to extend the appointment of the Special Additional District Judge during the next year, endeavours will be made to meet the expenditure from the provision made for the purpose in the budget for the year.

6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?*

The recurring monthly expenditure under the head "Pay" has been incurred up-to-date, and it is only for the excess expenditure anticipated that an additional grant is applied for.

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*

By a supplementary grant from the Legislative Assembly.

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—Nil.*

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal, but considered that their approval should have been obtained before any additional expenditure was incurred.

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

5. The Committee then took up the memoranda from the Department of Commerce.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. A. Stewart, I.C.S., Secretary, Department of Commerce, was present.

(i) Memorandum regarding the extension of the term of appointment of the Tariff Board for another year from the 1st of April 1934.

DEMAND No. 76.

Miscellaneous.

Tariff Board.

1. *Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—*

The Standing Finance Committee at their meeting held on the 4th March 1933 agreed to the extension of the appointment of the Tariff Board till the end of the current financial year (*vide* the Proceedings, Volume XII, No. 6, pages 331—332). The enquiry into the sericultural industry was completed in June 1933 and the statutory enquiry into the iron and steel industry required by Section 3 of the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, was referred to the Board on the 26th August 1933, *vide* the Resolution of that date, No. 260-T. (8)/33, (copy enclosed). Owing to the complexity of the issues involved, it is not expected that the enquiry will be completed before the end of April 1934. Thereafter the Board will be occupied for about two months on two minor enquiries relating to tariff inequality in respect of carbon brushes and heads and reeds. The enquiries already referred to the Board will thus keep it occupied till about June 1934, and it is possible that when these enquiries are over some of the applications for protection received from other industries which are now under consideration in the Commerce Department may have to be referred to the Board. In the circumstances, the Government of India consider that provision should be made for the continuance of the Tariff Board for another year, on the understanding that its activities will, if possible, be temporarily suspended for part of the year.

The post of Secretary has been kept in abeyance and it is not proposed to revive it during the next financial year. It will, however, be essential to retain the services of the Technical Adviser appointed in connection with the steel industry enquiry till the end of that enquiry and also to appoint a Customs Technical Adviser for a period of about one month to assist the Board during the later stages of the enquiry.

The proposals of the Government of India to which the approval of the Standing Finance Committee is requested, are—

- (i) that the appointment of the Tariff Board be extended for a period of one year with effect from the 1st April 1934,
- (ii) that the services of the Technical Adviser be extended till the end of the steel industry enquiry,
- (iii) that a Customs Technical Adviser be appointed for a period of about one month during the latter part of the statutory enquiry into the iron and steel industry, now in progress, and

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

(iv) that a Technical Adviser, if found essential, be appointed for any other enquiry referred to the Board.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.

3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?* No.

4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*

(a) *total actual expenditure involved—*

(i) *non-recurrent—Rs. 88,600 Non-voted.*

(Rs. 98,900 Voted.)

(ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years—Nil.*

(b) *receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—Nil.*

5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?*

The proposal is complete in itself.

6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?* No.

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*

From budget provision to be voted by the Legislative Assembly and a non-voted grant to be made by the Governor-General in Council.

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—Nil.*

RESOLUTION.

TARIFFS.

Simla, the 26th August 1933.

No. 260-T. (S)/33.—The protection afforded to certain manufactures of iron and steel by the Steel Industry (Protection) Act, 1927, as subsequently amended, will determine on the 31st day of March 1934. Clause 3 of that Act provides that the Governor General in Council shall, not later than the 31st day of March 1934, cause to be made by such persons as he may appoint in this behalf, an enquiry as to the extent, if any, to which it is necessary to continue the protection of the steel industry in British India and as to the manner in which any protection found necessary should be conferred. The Government of India have decided that the prescribed Statutory Enquiry should be undertaken by the Tariff Board and the following terms of reference have been framed for its guidance:—

(a) The Board is requested to re-examine the measures of protection now enjoyed by the steel industry under the Steel Industry (Protection) Act of 1927, as subsequently amended, the Wire and Wire Nail Industry (Protection Act of 1932) and the Indian Tariff (Ottawa Trade Agreement) Amendment Act of 1932 and to report in respect of each protected article whether it is still

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

necessary to continue protection and, if so, whether the existing measure of protection should be increased or diminished or whether the manner in which protection is conferred should be altered.

- (b) In dealing with the wire and wire nail industry the Board will bear in mind the considerations set forth in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of its 1931 Report on the Wire and Wire Nail Industry and will consider whether the first of the conditions prescribed by the Indian Fiscal Commission in paragraph 97 of its Report is now satisfied.
- (c) In making its recommendations the Tariff Board will take all relevant considerations into account including that stated in part (b) of the Resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 16th February 1928.
- (d) The Board will also be at liberty to examine the claims for protection of industries making iron and steel products which do not come within the scope of the present Acts and to report whether, having regard to the principles laid down in paragraph 97 of the Report of the Indian Fiscal Commission, such claims should be admitted, and, if so, the nature and extent of the protection that should be given.

2. Firms or persons interested in the iron and steel industry or industries dependent on the use of iron and steel, who desire that their views should be considered by the Tariff Board should address their representations to the Secretary of the Board.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be communicated to all local Governments and Administrations, all Departments of the Government of India, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the Central Board of Revenue, the Indian Trade Commissioners, London and Hamburg, the Secretary, Tariff Board, the High Commissioner for India, London, His Majesty's Trade Commissioner in India, the Canadian Trade Commissioner in India, all Chambers of Commerce and Associations, the French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon, the Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, and the Chief Controller of Stores.

Ordered also, that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

T. A. STEWART,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal, but certain members wished to reserve liberty to move in the Legislative Assembly for a reduction in the grant in order to raise questions of policy.

The Honourable Mr. T. A. Stewart, I.C.S., Secretary, Department of Commerce, left the meeting at this stage and Mr. A. Raisman, C.I.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Department of Commerce, was present during the discussion of the succeeding memoranda.

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

(ii) Memorandum relating to the accounts of the Lighthouses and Lightships Department for the year 1932-33.

In accordance with the past practice, the Balance Sheet and the Income and Expenditure Account of the Lighthouses and Lightships Department for the financial year 1932-33 are enclosed with this Memorandum for the information of the Standing Finance Committee. It will be observed that the surplus of receipts over expenditure for the year amounted to Rs 1,21,146-8-2 which has been credited to the General Reserve Fund of the Lighthouses and Lightships Department.

2. It may be mentioned that the accounts as here given are unaudited. The audit has recently been completed by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, but it will be some time yet before copies of the accounts as audited become available.

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Recorded.

(For statements please refer to pages 430—33.)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING
OF THE
**STANDING FINANCE
COMMITTEE**

10th February, 1934.

Vol. **XIII**—No. 8.



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Balance sheet of the Lighthouse Department as at 31st March 1933.

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

Liabilities.	Headquarters District.		Madras District.		Bombay District.		Karnal District.		Aden District.		Calcutta District.		Rangoon District.		Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sundry Creditors	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Depreciation Reserve	4,53,308 0 0	—1,050 0 0	—222 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,73,431 15 4	...
Additions and Replacement Reserve	3,73,431 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Account.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opening Balance on 1st April 1932	14,02,404 7 8	—4,04,701 2 8	—5,28,002 2 0	—38,407 13 0	—3,17,371 4 2	—0,30,188 5 5	5,20,002 0 0	—2,204 4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add—Amount received from the Government during the year	4,73,778 15 0	83,200 0 7	2,20,381 14 4	55,720 13 4	49,240 12 5	40,500 0 1	2,80,205 14 0	13,25,004 15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10,33,238 0 8	—3,31,501 2 1	—1,08,020 4 2	17,261 15 7	—2,08,124 7 0	—5,86,021 12 4	8,07,107 15 0	13,23,480 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Payments to the Government during the year	—3,71,100 0 5	—1,81,300 0 0	—2,35,811 1 3	—60,001 0 10	—1,26,800 1 1	—1,94,700 0 0	—1,06,217 7 0	—13,00,140 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balance	15,02,138 0 3	—5,02,000 8 10	—4,33,831 5 5	—42,000 7 3	—3,94,900 8 10	—7,81,412 2 4	0,10,080 7 0	—42,715 8 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Reserve Accounts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opening Balance	2,47,255 8 7	15,32,070 11 8	8,19,028 4 0	3,07,334 13 0	4,38,000 0 2	7,50,322 5 1	20,10,064 8 11	04,06,077 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Add Surplus.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deduct—Deficiency during the year	—3,02,208 12 5	70,224 2 0	1,80,332 7 11	3,207 0 4	78,087 15 0	1,44,038 3 4	—68,014 15 3	1,21,140 8 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	—55,043 3 10	13,11,000 14 5	10,05,025 11 11	4,00,542 3 10	5,10,068 8 8	8,05,760 8 5	25,42,049 0 8	60,47,824 5 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	23,30,720 3 0	7,52,190 8 4	5,74,521 1 0	3,50,380 10 7	1,24,350 2 10	1,15,377 13 1	31,47,078 0 5	74,12,043 14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

Assets.	Headquarters District.	Madras District.	Bombay District.	Karnataka District.	Aden District.	Calcutta District.	Bangkok District.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land	...	15,508 0 0	1,108 2 0	411 0 0	747 0 0	2,317 0 0	...	19,911 2 0
Buildings other than Light-houses	...	1,91,808 5 0	1,01,805 5 3	20,700 0 0	29,800 0 0	10,000 0 0	7,13,632 2 0	11,07,405 12 3
Lighthouses	...	2,22,600 0 0	1,90,374 7 1	66,800 0 0	32,700 0 0	43,200 0 0	8,03,200 0 0	13,48,574 7 1
Light-vessels	...	...	...	1,20,100 0 0	...	4,100 0 0	9,55,700 6 0	10,85,090 6 0
Tor Stacks	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,093 0 0	94,093 0 0
Buoys	...	...	1,002 14 3	...	...	11,200 0 0	6,473 0 0	17,705 14 3
Beacons	...	...	44,520 0 0	1,600 0 0	...	...	15,487 7 0	61,016 7 0
Other maps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plant and Machinery	12,145 6 0	2,60,088 1 0	2,19,537 11 10	1,30,615 8 0	45,197 12 0	35,671 15 0	4,85,872 0 0	11,05,023 0 10
Furniture and Fittings	...	11,608 4 4	8,709 2 8	495 2 0	351 8 0	2,205 0 0	23,896 4 0	47,358 5 0
Stores—Fuel and Coal	6 13 0	1 0 0	...	287 8 0	...	240 0 0	659 3 0	1,199 14 6
Oil and other lighting stores	203 13 3	8,652 1 8	4,123 10 8	1,217 9 0	1,477 4 7	835 6 0	0,310 1 8	22,009 14 10
Provisions	...	...	...	316 2 9	...	...	7,184 14 4	7,501 1 1
Other stores	734 15 3	41,409 7 10	2,401 12 9	6,810 12 10	1,870 10 0	2,645 4 10	3,531 8 9	58,436 8 9
Sundry Debtors	...	71 4 0	548 14 6	...	12,208 15 9	2,233 13 3	1,443 7 2	10,506 0 8
Permanent Advance	100 0 0	...	50 0 0	100 0 0	...	100 0 0	500 0 0	850 0 0
Depreciation Fund Investment account	4,52,318 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,52,318 0 0
Additions and Replacements Fund Investment Account	1,70,648 15 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,70,648 15 4
General Reserve Fund Investment account.	17,03,500 4 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,03,500 4 5

GRAND TOTAL

23,39,720 3 9 17,52,190 8 4 6,74,521 1 0 3,59,380 10 7 1,24,359 2 10 1,15,377 13 1 31,47,073 0 5 74,12,043 14 0

Expenditure Account of the Lighthouse Department for the year ended 31st March 1933.

Expenditure.	Headquarters District.	Madras District.	Bombay District.	Kanachl District.	Aden District.	Calcutta District.	Rangoon District.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.
a. p.								a. p.
Pay of officers . . .	36,068 5 0	...	...	167 8 0	...	...	11,851 3 0	48,677 0 0
Pay of Establishment . .	27,805 12 0	34,020 8 0	0,782 1 0	17,303 0 0	5,003 14 0	7,784 2 0	53,204 12 0	1,56,013 10 0
Allowances and Honorary .	16,489 12 0	10,276 8 0	2,135 2 0	283 8 0	4,485 0 0	1,342 14 0	15,130 1 0	50,143 6 0
Cost of Principal Officers and their staff . . .	...	15,033 8 0	2,816 10 2	3,200 0 0	2,340 0 0	3,100 0 0	15,382 13 3	41,682 15 5
Contributions to local aided lights . . .	...	3,000 0 0	7,820 4 0	...	8,422 15 0	7,586 8 0	...	26,820 11 0
Transport of stores and towing charges . . .	...	...	...	...	...	0,010 5 0	...	0,010 5 0
Fuel and Coal . . .	...	...	...	702 3 3	...	230 6 0	948 15 0	1,881 0 0
Oil and other lighting stores	...	8,843 0 5	4,704 10 1	2,310 0 0	1,465 11 8	2,676 0 2	10,128 3 0	30,320 1 4
Provisions . . .	...	...	04 15 0	5,546 2 2	...	1,586 6 0	23,102 12 10	30,330 4 0
Other stores . . .	531 0 6	1,602 8 2	541 0 0	7,362 10 5	032 5 5	4,618 0 10	0,067 3 5	21,736 8 6
Upkeep of tender vessels .	...	...	...	...	22,425 0 0	...	50,113 14 10	81,538 14 10
Repairs and Maintenance .	...	2,018 11 0	0,293 5 3	12,415 1 0	1,307 4 2	7,510 5 0	39,380 7 0	72,434 2 8
Loss on assets scrapped or disposed of . .	123 13 0	22,950 0 0	6,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	20,082 13 0
Contributions to Depreciation Reserve . . .	1,10,155 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,10,155 0 0
Contributions to additional Establishments Reserve	94,468 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,468 0 0
Establishment charges paid to other Governments, Departments, etc., .	13,170 0 0	...	...	...	...	2,768 8 0	...	15,028 8 0
Commission to Customs Department . . .	10,185 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,185 0 0
Audit . . .	11,050 0 0	843 0 0	1,174 14 10	277 0 0	271 0 0	...	848 4 1	3,414 8 11
Miscellaneous . . .	3,408 15 4	4,655 10 0	3,102 15 0	2,808 8 3	2,441 14 3	1,480 0 6	7,107 8 0	11,050 0 0
Supplies transferred to General Reserve Fund .	...	70,224 2 0	1,80,382 7 11	3,207 6 4	78,657 15 6	1,44,038 . 3 4	...	25,066 0 4
Total . . .	3,33,046 2 10	1,84,627 1 4	2,33,807 15 0	65,634 2 2	1,27,763 15 0	1,04,882 2 10	2,42,706 2 8	4,32,300 3 10

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

Inciso:

Income.	Headquarters, District.	Madras District.	Bombay District.	Kanara District.	Aden District.	Calcutta District.	Bangson District.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Light dues and refunds	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Contributions	...	1,73,125 13 4	2,33,204 11 6	65,404 6 2	1,05,402 5 8	1,04,701 12 4	1,09,555 8 5	9,51,581 0 5
Minor Harbours Receipts	4,000 1 0	10,002 4 0	...	67 12 0	22,393 5 4	...	3,658 14 0	40,041 4 4
Refinery transferred to General Revenue Fund.	20,025 5 5	500 0 0	603 3 0	172 0 0	28 4 0	130 0 0	636 13 0	28,728 0 5
	3,02,293 12 5	...	...	...	...	...	68,014 15 3	3,71,213 11 8
Total	3,33,046 2 10	1,84,027 1 4	2,33,807 15 0	66,034 2 2	1,27,723 16 0	1,04,882 2 10	2,42,766 2 6	13,72,407 0 10
<i>Estimated National Income under Rule 41 of the Income-tax Assessment Rules.</i>								
Particulars.	Tonnage.							
Tonnage of foreign ships registered at 1 p.c. annum per ton	79,98,458							
Tonnage of foreign ships registered at 1 p.c. annum per ton	32,4,540							
Tonnage of Home Trade ships registered at 1 p.c. annum per ton	32,77,394							
Tonnage of Home Trade ships registered at 1 p.c. annum per ton	1,41,181							
Tonnage of sailing ships registered at half of 1 p.c. annum per ton	3,41,023							
Tonnage of sailing ships registered at half of 1 p.c. annum per ton	10,362							
Tonnage of steamships charged at 1 p.c. per ton	30,36,160							
Tonnage of sailing ships charged at half of 1 p.c. per ton	13,111							
Total	1,60,50,028							

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

(iii) Memorandum regarding the scheme for the training of Marine engineers in India.

DEMAND No. 46.

Ports and Pilotage.]

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—.

(1) The question of the provision of facilities for the training of Indians as marine engineers has been engaging the attention of the Government of India for some time past. A scheme was sanctioned in 1929 under which three technical scholarships, each of the value of £240 *per annum* and tenable for a minimum period of five years, were to be offered each year for the purpose of enabling Indian youths to receive training as marine engineers in the United Kingdom. Nine scholars have been sent so far to the United Kingdom under this scheme, but owing to the financial stringency it has been decided not to add to this number for the time being. The scheme in its arrested form is costing Government between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 35,000 a year. If it had been proceeded with, the full cost would have been that of 15 scholars spread over a five year course and each receiving £240 a year, a total recurring cost of over Rs. 50,000. The Government of India feel that in relation to the smallness of the output the cost of the scheme is unduly high. They also understand that the large marine engineering workshops in India now provide facilities for practical training comparable in standard to that obtainable in the United Kingdom and the period of workshop service to be performed in India has for this reason recently been reduced from five to four years. They have therefore decided to abandon the existing scheme and have arrived at an alternative scheme which provides at much the same cost for an output of upwards of fifteen trained engineers *per annum*. The scheme is outlined in the separate memo. attached hereto (pages 437—440.)

(2) The main feature of the scheme is that it has been based on the Training Ship "Dufferin". The "Dufferin" has attained a prestige which will confer on engineer cadets who pass through it an invaluable *cachet* in following their careers. It will ensure the confidence of shipowners that they are obtaining boys of the right stamp with the requisite character, training and discipline. A further advantage is that it will be giving India better value for the money spent on the "Dufferin".

(3) The next feature of the scheme which calls for comment is the provision of 15 stipends a year of the amount of Rs. 50 a month during the period of apprenticeship (about 3½ years) of the cadets at Calcutta, Bombay or Rangoon. During apprenticeship a cadet will ordinarily receive only a small wage varying from 8 annas a day in his first year to about Rs. 1-8-0 a day in his last year. In a scheme sponsored by Government, which is intended to produce ships' officers of a quality which will enable Government to use all their influence to have the apprentices employed in merchant ships owned by British as well as by Indian companies, it is of great importance to ensure the maintenance by the boys of a decent

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

standard of living throughout the period of training. The ex-"Dufferin" cadet will be working in a shipyard side by side with artisans and artisan apprentices, many of whom have no ambition to rise above the level of a skilled workman. The would-be engineer officer, however, must always maintain his position as an aspirant to a profession and for this reason it is considered essential that when living in these large towns he should have a substantial stipend to support him. With this stipend of Rs. 50 a month and with the small wages which he will draw, supplemented perhaps in many cases by a small allowance from his parents, it is considered that he will be able to live in an appropriate manner. It is proposed, however, to restrict the number of stipends to 15 a year in order to provide the salutary factor of competition. The stipends will also maintain the attractiveness of the engineering course as compared with the nautical side where the cadets during their apprenticeship not only receive some wages but also are free from any expenses for board and lodging.

(4) In this connection, it may be added that the Government of India have for some time been in possession of undertakings from the principal shipping companies based in India that they would be prepared to employ properly trained and qualified Indians as engineer officers on their ships. It has also been ascertained that the workshops where it is proposed to place the apprentices for training would be willing to receive them.

(5) As regards the date of introduction of the scheme, the Government of India consider it important that it should be started with the minimum of delay and accordingly they propose to begin admitting engineer cadets to the "Dufferin" from January 1935.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.

3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?*

No, but the previous scheme for the training of Indians as marine engineers by the grant of scholarships tenable in the United Kingdom was considered and passed by the Standing Finance Committee, *vide* the Proceedings dated the 24th January 1929, Volume VIII, No. 10, paragraph 27, pages 456-58.

4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*

(a) *total actual expenditure involved—*

(i) *non-recurrent—*

Rs. 19,600 spread over three years as follows:—

	Rs.
1934-35	1,200
1935-36	1,200
1936-37	16,200
1937-38 and onwards.	Nil.

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

(ii) recurrent during first and subsequent years—

	Rs.
1934-35	4,000
1935-36	15,050
1936-37	32,600
1937-38	41,500
1938-39	50,500
1939-40	65,500
1940-41	74,500
1941-42 and onwards.	77,500

(b) receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—

	Rs.
1934-35	4,000
1935-36	11,000
1936-37	18,100
1937-38	21,000
1938-39	21,000
1939-40	21,000
1940-41	21,000
1941-42 and onwards.	21,000

5. Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?

The proposal is final and complete in itself and it is not likely to involve further expenditure in subsequent years except as indicated in paragraph 4 above.

6. Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons? No.

7. In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?

In 1934-35 by re-appropriation and in subsequent years by making the necessary budget provision under Demand No. 46—Ports and Pilotage.

8. Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—Please see the memorandum appended.

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

Memorandum relating to the proposed scheme for training of Marine Engineers.

Present Scheme.—A limited number of scholarships are granted to suitable boys chosen by Competitive Examination and selection to proceed to England. Under this scheme the output of trained engineers is 3 a year at a cost of about Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 35,000.

The scheme is temporarily suspended owing to financial stringency.

2. The above scheme is very efficient, the numbers turned out are not, however, sufficient to satisfy the public demand for the appointment of Indian Engineer Officers.

3. A cargo steamer usually carries 3 Executive Officers and a Master, and three to four Engineer Officers and a Chief Engineer. This shows, if anything, that the Mercantile Marine requires a greater number of Engineer Officers than Executive Officers. Moreover, the opportunities for Engineer Officers to secure shore appointments are greater than those afforded to the Executive Branch.

4. There are many workshops in India, principally at Calcutta and Bombay, where approved training in marine engineering can be given. For years past these workshops have taken Engineering Apprentices, but in spite of this fact there are a very few Indian certificated Engineers afloat.

5. After allowing for the lack of encouragement which Indians may possibly have had to suffer, the fact remains that the boys trained in the Engineering Workshops to date have not, in the main, made good in senior positions afloat.

It is thought that the reason for this state of affairs lies in the fact that the workshops have been training a type of boy who lacked education (except, possibly, in Calcutta where certain preliminary examinations are necessary) and ambition to become an officer. The majority of such boys have been quite satisfied to fill subordinate positions.

6. It is intended to utilise the "Dufferin" as a cradle for the proposed scheme so that boys will receive character training, sea sense, discipline, a good general education *plus* a certain amount of specialised education, which, it is thought, should overcome the difficulties mentioned above.

7. Enquiries have been made at the various Marine Engineering workshops to ascertain if they are agreeable to employ "Dufferin" specially trained cadets as apprentices, and the replies have been satisfactory. Similar assurances have been received from shipping interests regarding their employment on completion of apprenticeship.

Detailed Proposals.

8. *Age limit.*—The present age limits for entry to the "Dufferin" are 13 years 8 months—16 years, and there appears to be no reason why a departure should be made from these limits in the case of engineers.

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

The necessary qualifying workshop service for candidates for the Second Class Engineer's Examination is 4 years, and it is anticipated, from enquiries made by the Chief Surveyor this year when on deputation with the Board of Trade, that, provided suitable facilities are afforded for the practical and theoretical training of Engineers on board the "Dufferin", a remission of workshop service will be granted for the purpose of the examination referred to above. It would thus appear that an Engineer cadet entering the "Dufferin" at the average age of 15 years would serve 3 years on the "Dufferin" probably $3\frac{1}{2}$ years in a workshop ashore and 18 months at sea as a junior engineer in a qualifying capacity, before appearing for the Second Class certificate. He would then be 28 years of age, but he would become self-supporting eighteen months earlier, *i.e.*, at $21\frac{1}{2}$ years of age. These age limits compare favourably with existing practice.

9. *Number.*—The present entry of Nautical Cadets to the "Dufferin" is 33 per year. The facilities for apprenticeship at sea number between 20 and 24 yearly. The excess, after allowing for wastage, have found other suitable employment, chiefly connected with the sea, such as Hooghly River survey, etc., and a number have been placed in marine engineering workshops either at their own request or on account of defective eye sight which unfitted them for the duties of an Executive Officer. It seems unlikely that the number of vacancies at sea as Executive Apprentices and later as Officers will increase.

It is, therefore, proposed to recruit 50 cadets annually to the "Dufferin", 25 of which shall be trained in executive duties and 25 in engineering duties. After allowing for wastage, this will ensure about 20 of each branch completing the necessary training to become officers. Wastage from the "Dufferin" to date has proved to average 6 per cent. only, but a little competition would appear to be essential and, no doubt, would prove beneficial.

From enquiries made, the marine workshops in India can absorb the number of Engineer Cadets given above.

10. *Entry Examination.*—Candidates for both branches should take the same Entrance Qualifying Examination and appear for selection. At the time of application they would be required to nominate the branch they desire to be appointed to and would be selected accordingly. Eye-sight test in the case of Engineer Cadets need not be so severe as that for the Executive Cadets.

11. The question of the possibility of transferring from one branch to the other at the end of the first year is under consideration.

12. The training given to the Engineer Cadets would be in every way similar, except in the vocational subjects, to that given to the Executive. Engineer Cadets would, on their own merits, be promoted to Cadet-Captains on board in exactly the same manner as the Executive. Similarity of treatment in every respect is the most essential part of the scheme.

13. The six Government scholarships will be available to the Engineering Cadets as well as to the Executive, each case being considered on its merits. It is also probable that private scholarships for Engineer Cadets will accrue to the ship in due course.

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

14. The general education would be exactly the same on both sides.

15. *Vocational training.*—During the first year, the Engineering Cadets would do the same vocational training as the Executive Cadets, which is confined to Elementary Seamanship and Signals and Trigonometry. During the second and third year, the periods now allotted to Navigation and Seamanship can be devoted to Engineering subjects.

16. The Final Passing Out Examination will be exactly similar to that taken by the Executive Cadets, except for vocational subjects where the Engineering subjects would be substituted.

It is hoped that the Universities in India will extend recognition to Passing Out Certificates where engineering subjects have been taken in lieu of Navigational subjects.

17. Engineering Cadets, who pass their examinations successfully, will be assisted by the Captain Superintendent to find vacancies, as is now done in the case of the Executive. Care will be taken, so far as possible, for the boys to be appointed to workshops in their respective provinces.

18. The period spent in the workshop is, to a certain extent, a difficult one. The work is arduous and the pay given by the workshops is small. To enable the Cadet to retain his self-respect and ambition, it will be necessary, in many cases, to assist the boys financially. Such financial assistance, to be of any use, should not be less than Rs. 50 per mensem. In view of this fact and in order to encourage the element of competition amongst the cadets it is proposed to grant 15 scholarships annually, tenable for 3½ years, each of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem, on the results of the Passing Out Examination, provided approved employment qualifying for marine engineering certificates is obtained. It is also proposed to pay their fees whilst attending Engineering courses. The detailed rules are a matter for further consideration.

19. It is contemplated that there should be at each centre where apprentices are undergoing training a small committee including the Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor, an educational officer and a representative of the commercial engineering interests. This Committee will watch the progress of the apprentices, and the payment of the stipends will be conditional on satisfactory reports.

20. 150 boys on the "Dufferin" would have to be divided into six classes for all general subjects and with the full number in residence the necessary extra staff would be: One Engineer Officer, three Masters, one Clerk, three Mess Servants, and one Hospital Attendant, engaged as follows:—

January 1935: One additional Master, one Clerk and one domestic.

January 1936: One Engineer Officer, one Master and one servant.

January 1937: One Master, one servant and one Hospital Attendant.

21. The Captain Superintendent would be entirely responsible for the training of all cadets on board, engineering as well as executive, to the Government of India through the Governing Body, as at present. The Engineering Officer would be required for routine work on board and will

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

be similar in every respect to the Executive Officer. The question of this officer's remunerations, terms of service, etc., is under consideration, but for the purpose of estimates a round figure of Rs. 12,000 per annum has been included. This figure has been arrived at on the basis of the salary of the Chief Officer.

22. The appointment of an Engineer Officer may entail some change in the present engine room establishment in the "Dufferin", but such change will involve no extra cost and will, in all probability, effect small savings.

23. *Recurring expenditure*—The total recurring expenditure will not be felt until the budget of 1937-38 and onwards; in 1934-35 the extra net cost will be negligible increasing in the intervening years.

24. *Non-recurring charges*—The capital expenditure on increase of workshop's plant is estimated at Rs. 15,000, and on other alternations to class rooms, sleeping flats, purchase of extra equipment, at about Rs. 1,200 per year for the first 3 years.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

- (iv) Memorandum regarding the retention of the posts of Nautical Adviser to the Government of India and Chief Surveyor with the Government of India on a permanent basis.

DEMAND No. 46.

Ports and Pilotage.

1. *Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor.*—

The posts of the Nautical Adviser to the Government of India and Chief Surveyor with the Government of India were originally created in 1929 for a period of two years and were subsequently extended for another year, with the concurrence of the Standing Finance Committee on both occasions. In January 1931 proposals were again placed before the Committee for the retention of the posts on a permanent basis but the Committee agreed only to the continuance of the posts for another three years (*vide* paragraph 24 of the Proceedings, dated the 31st January 1931, Volume X, No. 9, pages 393—95). Accordingly the periods of appointment of the present incumbents of the posts are due to expire towards the end of August 1934 and the Government of India have had under consideration the question of making arrangements thereafter.

As has been explained to the Committee on previous occasions, the centralisation of the administration of mercantile marine subjects in the Commerce Department of the Government of India necessitated the appointment of professional technical officers at headquarters in an advisory and consultative capacity. The necessity is emphasized in Sir Geoffrey Corbett's Report on Mercantile Marine Administration—particularly in paragraphs 91 and 92 and 112—115 of that Report, extracts of which are enclosed—the recommendations in which were generally accepted by the Government of India and have since been put into effect. The Government of India have in recent years taken on further important international obligations in this sphere in which India comes into daily contact with the ships of other maritime countries, and the maintenance of an efficient and uniform system of administration in matters affecting merchant shipping is one of the most important functions of the Commerce Department. The employment of technical experts for advice in mercantile marine subjects at headquarters is in the opinion of the Government of India clearly a permanent necessity and accordingly it is proposed that the posts of the Nautical Adviser to the Government of India and Chief Surveyor with the Government of India should on the expiry of the present sanction for these appointments be continued on a permanent basis.

As regards the scale of pay to be attached to the posts in question, the determining consideration is that these posts will ordinarily be filled by Royal Indian Marine officers who have had experience as Principal Officers, Mercantile Marine Department, at the major ports and that the pay of these posts should accordingly be a little higher than that of the Principal Officers. It was on this basis that the scale of Rs. 2,000—100—2,500 was proposed in 1931. As it is not proposed to reduce the pay of Royal Indian Marine officers for new entrants and as, in any case, any such proposal would not affect the incumbents of senior posts for

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

a considerable time to come, the Government of India are still of the opinion that for permanent incumbents of the posts when held by officers on the active list of the Royal Indian Marine, the scale of pay should be Rs. 2,000—100—2,500. Another reason for recommending this scale is that it is the same as that already sanctioned for the Chief Inspector of Lighthouses, who is another technical Advisory Officer attached to the Commerce Department in connection with lighthouse administration. If retired Royal Indian Marine officers are appointed, the fact that they will be in receipt of pension from Government will be taken into account in fixing their pay and the scale suggested above will be so reduced as to bring the total emoluments of the officer including his pension as near as possible to the above scale.

It may be observed in the latter connection that although the Committee were not favourably disposed to the employment of retired Royal Indian Marine officers, that course has in the opinion of Government certain advantages in this particular sphere, and it may be found necessary on occasions to employ retired officers.

As regards the officers who should be appointed to the posts in question when made permanent, it is proposed to make the following arrangements:—

(i) *Nautical Adviser to the Government of India.*—The Government of India consider it exceedingly desirable that the present incumbent of the post, Captain E. V. Whish, O.B.E., R.I.M. (Retired), should be retained for at least one year longer. Extensive amendments of the Indian Merchants Shipping Act, 1923, have only recently been made to enable the Government of India to ratify the International Conventions regarding the Safety of Life at Sea and Loadlines and they are now engaged in the task of drafting a voluminous set of rules to carry out the purposes of those Conventions. Captain Whish was present at the International Conference for the Safety of Life at Sea in the capacity of an official delegate and he is thoroughly familiar not only with the technical details of the Convention but with all subsequent developments. The Government of India will be handicapped in completing their task and in inaugurating the new system of law and rules if there is a break in the continuity of their technical advice at this stage. In the circumstances they propose to employ Captain Whish in his present post for another year on a pay of Rs. 1,800 plus his full Royal Indian Marine pension, thus bringing his total emoluments to about Rs. 2,500 *per mensem* which is the maximum of the scale proposed for the permanent post, instead of his present emoluments of Rs. 1,600 plus Royal Indian Marine pension, *i.e.*, a total of about Rs. 2,300, which is a little higher than the maximum of Rs. 2,200 in the present sanctioned scale of Rs. 2,000—100—2,200 for officers on the active list of the Royal Indian Marine. As he will be a contract officer, he will be granted leave terms as at present, according to the model terms for the grant of leave to Government officials employed on contract. He will also be granted a free Peninsular and Oriental First Class 'B' return passage for *himself* to England on the termination of his appointment.

(ii) *Chief Surveyor with the Government of India.*—It is proposed to offer the permanent appointment to the present incumbent Engineer

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

Captain J. S. Page, Royal Indian Marine and to have his services permanently transferred to this Department until he is due to retire from the Royal Indian Marine. As regards his pay, he is at present in receipt of Rs. 2,200 in the scale of Rs. 2,000—100—2,200. The scale of the post will now be Rs. 2,000—100—2,500 as recommended above and it is proposed to give him Rs. 2,300 in that scale with effect from the date his next increment falls due, i.e., when the period of three years of his present appointment will be over. As he will now be permanently transferred to this Department, it is proposed to bring him for purposes of leave under the Fundamental Rules.

The approval of the Standing Finance Committee is requested to the above proposals.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.

3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?*

Yes, the Standing Finance Committee have been consulted on three occasions in the past and with the following results:—

(i) In January 1929 the Committee agreed to the creation of the posts originally for a temporary period of two years.

(ii) In June 1930 the Committee agreed to the extension of the posts for another year.

(iii) In January 1931 the Committee agreed to the retention of the posts for a further period of three years, as referred to in paragraph 1 above.

4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*

(a) *total actual expenditure involved—*

(i) *non-recurrent—Nil.*

(ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years—*

	Rs.
During 1934-35 after the existing sanction expires at the end of August 1934	25,500
and	
on an average during the subsequent years	55,200

(b) *receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—Nil.*

5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?*

The proposal is final and complete in itself.

6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?* No.

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*

By provision in the budget estimates under Demand No. 46-Ports and Pilotage—Central.

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—Nil.*

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT ON MERCANTILE MARINE ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND IN INDIA.

* * * * *

91. *Need for closer co-operation.*—Matters in which closer co-operation is desirable, include:—

- (1) Interpretation of the Instructions and rules of the Board of Trade, which each surveyor in India is now left to carry out in his own way.
- (2) Practice and procedure in the United Kingdom, to which Indian practice and procedure should as far as possible conform, with due regard to difference in conditions.
- (3) The previous record of ships. The Board of Trade maintain a record of every ship which is built or comes under survey in the United Kingdom. This record is available at each subsequent survey on application to the Consultative Staff, and greatly facilitates the work of the Surveyor. The record, or a copy of the relevant papers, might similarly be supplied for reference in India when a ship comes under survey there. In particular, a ship on the Confidential list of Passenger Steamships, which is issued biennially by the Board, should not be surveyed without reference to the papers of the case.
- (4) Guidance and advice on all questions of doubt and difficulty, on which the Board of Trade with their Consultative Staff are the highest expert authority in the Empire.

The link would be provided by a professional and technical staff at the headquarters of the Government of India, which would be able to correspond direct with the Consultative Staff of the Board of Trade, and communicate advice and information received to the staff at Indian ports.

III.—RECOMMENDATIONS.

92. *General considerations.*—Re-organisation in India, while following the lines of the United Kingdom system, should make due allowance for differences in conditions. For instance, more decentralisation may be desirable in a sub-continent than has been found necessary in the United Kingdom. Or again, the functions of the Customs or the General Lighthouse Authorities in the United Kingdom which are often historical in origin, may not be the most practical arrangement in India. Again, there is not sufficient work in India either at the ports or at headquarters, to employ a staff on the United Kingdom scale. It is the policy of the Government of India that the cost of its staff should be covered as far as possible by fees and dues, and it is necessary that it should not be more than can reasonably be borne by shipping. On the other hand, it is not true economy that mercantile marine administration should in

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

any respect be lax or inefficient or below the standard of other countries. India is one of the great commercial countries of the world. External communications almost entirely, and internal communications to a considerable extent, are by sea. The safety of ships trading to and from her ports, whether passenger or cargo, foreign-going or home-trade, is a matter of the highest national concern. Moreover, the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine is a strong and natural aspiration. It is a condition of such development that the administration should be adequately organised that the coasts and harbours should be efficiently lighted, that certificates of competency for deck officers and engineers, and certificates of seaworthiness for ships, issued by the Government of India should be universally accepted, and respected. It is hoped that shipbuilding in India will develop beyond its present limitations. The most likely line of advance in such an industry, which depends largely on the training of skilled labour, is firstly by undertaking repairs and overhaul; secondly, by assembling imported sections and parts; and finally by construction from materials of Indian manufacture. The repair and overhaul of large ships are already undertaken, but progress is hampered by the fact that the Survey staff is inadequate and Indian certificates are not always accepted elsewhere. There is little hope of any important new construction until this reproach is removed.

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112. *Position and general duties.*—The Commerce Department would be assisted by a staff of professional and technical officers, whose functions would be advisory and consultative. They would not exercise direct executive authority over the staff at the ports, which would be officially subordinate to the Principal Officer of the District, and through him to the Commerce Department. But they would examine and check all work submitted to headquarters, including diaries and returns, would make regular tours of inspection, and would generally supervise and instruct the staff at the ports, and maintain uniformity both in principle and in practice. Regular touring is essential to maintain contact between the isolated staffs at the ports and the Commerce Department at a distant headquarters. They would also be expected to keep the Commerce Department in touch with port authorities and shipowners, and with mercantile marine affairs generally. In particular, they should be accessible to Indian shipowners and others interested in the development of an Indian mercantile marine.

They would advise the Commerce Department on staff questions and on all matters relating to mercantile marine administration, and would note on cases sent to them for opinion.

They would also be a convenient channel of communication with the Consultative Staff of the Board of Trade on such questions as the interpretation of Instructions and rules, the practice and procedure in the United Kingdom and the previous record of ships.

113. The professional and technical staff at the outset should be as small as is consistent with efficiency of administration. As work increases, additional appointments might be made, but for the present it would be necessary for a single officer to combine duties which are performed by

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

several officers in the United Kingdom. It is considered that the minimum staff would be:—

- a Nautical Adviser,
- a Chief Surveyor, and
- a Chief Inspector of Lighthouses.

114. (a) *Nautical Adviser*.—The Nautical Adviser should hold a master's certificate, should have been in command of a ship, and should have had experience as a Nautical Surveyor and as a Principal Officer of a District. Future appointments might be made from the Royal Indian Marine or the Royal Indian Navy, but in the first instance an officer should, if possible, be obtained on loan for two years from the Board of Trade. It would be advantageous if such an officer could have had some training with the Professional Officers at the headquarters of the Board of Trade, in addition to experience in a District.

The Nautical Adviser would deal with the following subjects:—

- Principal Officers, and their duties;
- Registry of ships;
- Shipping casualties;
- Wreck, and removal of obstructions;
- Notices to mariners;
- Life-saving appliances and other questions relating to nautical survey;
- Examinations of masters and mates, as Principal Examiner;
- Examinations of lifeboatmen;
- Shipping Offices, and staff;
- Pilotage, and the Bengal Pilot Service; and
- Lighthouses, requirements of navigation.

He would also advise the Commerce Department on the marine side of port administration, including navigation and the safety of shipping within the port, and would inspect ports for this purpose.

On other questions of port administration, traffic, engineering and finance, the Commerce Department can obtain the advice of the Railway Board, which is a linked Department under the same Member of the Governor General's Executive Council.

The Nautical Adviser would also advise the Commerce Department on matters relating to the proposed Indian nautical college or training ship, of which he would be inspector and examiner in nautical subjects.

He should tour as much as possible, and keep the Commerce Department informed on conditions at the ports and on shipping matters generally.

115. (b) *Chief Surveyor*.—The Chief Surveyor should be an engineer, for the majority of the survey staff are now engineers and the greater part of the work relates to engineering. The Chief Surveyor would also be required to combine the duties of Principal Examiner of Engineers for certificates of competency, and to advise the Commerce Department on

[DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.]

the training of marine engineers, which is now of considerable importance in India.

He should hold a first class Engineer's certificate, should have served at sea, and should have had experience as an Engineer Surveyor. Here again, future appointments might be made from the Royal Indian Marine or the Royal Indian Navy, but in the first instance it would be desirable if possible, to obtain on loan for two years from the Board of Trade an Engineer Surveyor who had had experience both in a District and in the Consultative branch.

The Chief Surveyor would deal with the following subjects:—

The survey of ships, both principles and their application including—

- (i) advice to the Commerce Department on all technical matters relating to survey;
- (ii) check of reports and calculations, which would be required to be submitted to him by Surveyors;
- (iii) guidance and rulings on specific points and difficulties which might be submitted to him by Surveyors;

The Survey staff, including—

- (i) advice to the Commerce Department regarding distribution of staff and the work on which each class of Surveyor should be employed;
- (ii) examination of Surveyors' diaries and returns of work, and inspection of their work at the ports;

Examination of engineers, as Principal Examiner; and
the training of marine engineers in India.

Questions relating to life-saving appliances and other matters of nautical survey would be referred to the Nautical Adviser.

Questions relating to the work of Ship Surveyors might sometimes be rather beyond the scope of an Engineer. On the other hand, there would not now be sufficient work to justify the appointment of a Principal Ship Surveyor on the headquarters staff. It is suggested that the senior Ship Surveyor should for the present be regarded as a consultative as well as executive officer, and that such questions should be referred to him.

The Chief Surveyor should not be fully occupied at headquarters, for the number of ships surveyed in India is not large and new construction is not yet important. But he should tour more frequently and extensively than is considered necessary for the Consultative Staff in the United Kingdom where personal supervision is less required and direct contact is more easily maintained.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal

[RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.]

6. The Committee then took up the memorandum from the Railway Department.

Mr. T. S. Sankara Aiyar, Director of Finance, and Mr. A. F. Harvey, Director of Civil Engineering, Railway Department, (Railway Board), were present.

Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant to meet excess expenditure on Vizagapatam Harbour Construction during 1933-34.

DEMAND No. 94.

Capital outlay on Vizagapatam Harbour.

1. *Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—*

The grant originally sanctioned by the Legislative Assembly for the capital outlay on the Vizagapatam Harbour Construction Demand No. 94 for 1933-34 is Rs. 32,14,000. Out of this a sum of Rs. 23,74,000 approximately, has already been spent to the end of November 1933 leaving a balance of Rs. 8,40,000 for expenditure during the period from December 1933 to March 1934. It is anticipated that this amount will be insufficient to cover the expenditure during this period, and an excess expenditure to the extent of Rs. 1,38,000 is estimated to be incurred during the year.

The excess has occurred under "Land" and is mainly due to the Lova Garden Land acquisition case. In this case some 107.89 acres of land was acquired for which the Land Acquisition Officer originally awarded Rs. 17,745. The party claimed Rs. 3,96,730 plus 15 per cent. for compulsory acquisition plus interest up to the date of realization. The Subordinate Judge has awarded, in addition to the sum originally awarded by the Land Acquisition Officer, a sum of Rs. 1,29,632 including interest and compensation for compulsory acquisition.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.

3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?*

The whole scheme of the Vizagapatam Harbour Construction has been approved by the Standing Finance Committee vide their Proceedings dated the 18th August 1925, Volume V, No. 2, paragraph 11, pages 86—89.

4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*

(a) *total actual expenditure involved—*

(i) *non-recurrent—*Rs. 1,38,000.

(ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years—*Nil.

(b) *receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—*Nil.

5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?*

The proposal is final and complete in itself.

[RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.]

6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?*

As the expenditure was inevitable, the payment of Rs. 1,29,000 has already been authorised.

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*

By a supplementary grant (Rs. 1,38,000).

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—Nil.*

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

CONTENTS.

Saturday, the 10th February 1934.

Pages.

Home Department—

- Memorandum regarding the additional contribution to the Government of Assam for the services rendered by their law officers to the Central Government 419—420

Legislative Assembly Department—

- Memorandum regarding the supplementary grant of Rs. 1,33,000 required on account of travelling and other allowances of members of the Legislative Assembly and the salaries of the Watch and Ward Staff in the budget of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Assembly Department for 1933-34 421

Foreign and Political Department—

- (i) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant under Demand No. 77—Refunds—G. Miscellaneous Revenue 422
- (ii) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant required to cover certain anticipated excess expenditure in 1933-34 under Demand No. 81—Ajmer-Merwara 423—425

Department of Commerce—

- (i) Memorandum with enclosure regarding the extension of the term of appointment of the Tariff Board for another year from the 1st of April 1934 426—428
- (ii) Memorandum with enclosures relating to the accounts of the Light-houses and Lightships Department for the year 1932-33; 429—433
- (iii) Memorandum with enclosures regarding the scheme for the training of Marine engineers in India 434—440
- (iv) Memorandum with enclosures regarding the retention of the posts of Nautical Advisor to the Government of India and Chief Surveyor with the Government of India on a permanent basis 441—447

Railway Department—

- Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant to meet excess expenditure on Vizagapatam Harbour Construction during 1933-34 448—449

Central Board of Revenue—

- (i) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant required to meet the excesses over the budget provision in Demand No. 77—Refunds for 1933-34 450
- (ii) Memorandum regarding the employment of establishment for the Cambay Land Customs Frontier 451—452
- (iii) Memorandum regarding the installation of the screening and crushing plant at the Khewra Salt Mine 453—454

7. The Committee then took up the memoranda from the Central Board of Revenue.

Mr. A. H. Lloyd, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Member, Central Board of Revenue, and Mr. W. W. Mind, Additional Member, Central Board of Revenue, were present.

(i) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant required to meet the excesses over the budget provision in Demand No. 77-Reunds for 1933-34.

DEMAND No. 77.
Refunds.

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—

The following excesses are anticipated in Grant No. 77-Refunds during the current financial year:—

A. Customs	.	:	.	.	.	.	.
C. Salt	.	:	.	.	.	.	.
Bs.	22,76,400	.	.	.	.	.	.
	22,98,900	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	22,98,900	.	.	.	.	.	.

The excess under Customs is mainly due to (1) the repayment of duty paid provisionally in excess pending the production of certificates of origin in the earlier days of the Ottawa Trade Agreement, and (2) larger exports to Afghanistan. The excess under Salt is mainly due to (1) unexpected refunds to salt traders at Kalabagh who did not take delivery of salt for which they had indented and (2) the repayment to a contractor in Calcutta of part of a sum paid by him in respect of the loss of certain Government property, the depreciation in the value of the property not having been allowed for at the time of the original payment. The Standing Finance Committee is accordingly requested to agree to a supplementary demand for the amount being placed before the Legislative Assembly.

2. Is the proposal in respect of a new service? No.

3. Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result? No.

4. Financial effect of the proposal:—

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(i) non-recurrent—Rs. 22,98,900.

(n) recurrent during first and subsequent years—

(b) receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—Nil.

5. Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments? The proposal is final and complete in itself.
6. Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons? No.
7. In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?

7. In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?

8. By a supplementary grant. Supplementary information.

Further—Nil.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

(ii) Memorandum regarding the employment of establishments for the Cambay Land Customs Frontier.

DEMAND NO. 18.

Salt.

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—

The Government of India have declared the Indian State of Cambay to be a foreign territory under the Indian Tariff Act and in order to prevent dutiable goods, particularly sugar, from entering British territory without payment of duty, have established a Land Customs Frontier against the State with effect from the 8th April 1933. Prior to the establishment of the Frontier, foreign sugar was being imported into British Territory from Cambay in considerable quantities without payment of duty and the Government of India were thus losing large amounts of revenue. For the present, three Land Customs Stations have been opened at Anand, Singtwada and Bamanwa. Establishment is required for these three duty collecting stations and also on the British Frontier to prevent non-duty paid goods getting into British territory by the by-paths and cart-tracks connecting Cambay with the Kaira District. It is also necessary to keep a watch on bookings to Railway stations in that part of the Gaekwar's territory which lies between Cambay and British India since there is a possibility of goods being booked to one of these stations and thence taken into British territory. To prevent such smuggling a few outposts have been established. In view of the urgency of the matter the Government of India sanctioned the establishment of the following staff for the Frontier, for six months as an experimental measure with effect from the 8th April 1933, and subsequently, in the light of experience, sanctioned its retention for another six months up to the 7th April 1934. Actually, however, the full sanctioned staff was not found necessary to cope with the situation and the number of hands entertained is shown in column three of the table below:—

Sanctioned	Number entertained.
1	1
2	2
1	1
2	2
3	3
2	2
7	7
0	0
32	27
8	4

In view of the paucity of houses in the areas where the staff is posted and the high rent charged by owners of private buildings, the Government of India also sanctioned the payment of compensatory house rent allowance to the above staff at rates varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 1 per month. They also sanctioned the grant of conveyance allowance

[CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.]

to the Inspectors at Matar and Virsad at Rs. 25 *per mensem* each, in consideration of the fact that they have to patrol on their beats and to visit Nakas and Railway stations.

No settlement is expected between the Cambay Darbar and the Government of India involving the withdrawal of the customs tariff on goods imported by land from Cambay. It is proposed to sanction the retention of the staff now actually engaged on a temporary basis, for so long as the tariff is so applied. Only such staff as may be absolutely necessary having regard to the conditions from time to time, will be entertained.

2. Is the proposal in respect of a new service? No.

3. Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result? No.

4. Financial effect of the proposal:—
(a) total actual expenditure involved—

(i) non-recurrent—Nil.

(ii) recurrent—

1931-35	25,793
1935-36	25,973
1936-37	26,693

(b) receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—

There will be recoveries in the form of duty collected on goods coming into British territory, but the amount cannot be estimated.

5. Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?

The proposal is complete in itself.

6. Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons? No.

7. In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?

By inclusion of the necessary provision in the budget estimates of the Bombay Salt Department for 1934-35 and subsequent years.

8. Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—

The scales of pay given against item 1 above are the scales now in force in the Bombay Salt Department for men entertained before 15th July 1931. Such men as were entertained after that date will however be employed on the new rates of pay which may be fixed for new entrants. The total expenditure from year to year will therefore be actually less than that shown at 4 (a) above which has been calculated on the basis of the existing scales of pay in all cases.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

Mr. F. C. King, I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue and Mr. R. G. Burt, Assistant Director of Inspection, Indian Stores Department, were also present during the discussion of the succeeding memorandum.

[CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.]

(iii) Memorandum regarding the installation of the screening and crushing plant at the Khewra mine.

DEMAND NO. 18.

Sale.

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—

At their meeting held on the 4th September 1931 the Standing Finance Committee agreed to the purchase of a screening and crushing plant for the Khewra Mine for supply of crushed salt to Bengul markets at a cost of Rs. 1,53,000 (vide paragraph 15 of the Proceedings Volume XI, No. 2, pages 35—36). This estimate has proved low and the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue has now submitted a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 2,17,772, or an excess of Rs. 64,772, over the original estimate. This excess is made up of (a) Rs. 27,612 under constitutional part of the scheme and (b) Rs. 37,160 under the various items of plant and machinery. The excess under (a) is due to the necessity for putting bridges over the broad gauge line to facilitate the expeditious handling of broad gauge wagons, (2) to the raising of the level of all embankments, abutments and supports, etc., by 33 per cent. to enable the plant to function properly in accordance with the specifications of the firms supplying the plant and (3) to the damage done to the civil engineering works by heavy rains during the last monsoon. The excess under (b) is due to (1) the revised customs tariff, (2) certain modifications such as standardisation of motors and (3) to cost of additional machinery required to remove the defects that were found in the actual working of the plant. The Government of India consider the increased expenditure necessary and request the approval of the Standing Finance Committee to it.

2. Is the proposal in respect of a new service? No.

3. Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?

Yes. As stated in paragraph 1 above, the Standing Finance Committee agreed to an expenditure of Rs. 1,53,000 for this scheme in September 1931.

4. Financial effect of the proposal:—

(a) total actual expenditure involved—

(i) non-recurrent—Nil.

(ii) recurrent during first and subsequent years—

Rs. 1,57,905 in 1932-33,

Rs. 22,904 in 1933-34, and

Rs. 36,963 in 1934-35.

5. Is the proposal final and complete in itself or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?

Yes, the proposal is complete in itself.

[CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE.]

6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?*

Yes, an excess of Rs. 10,504 over the amount approved by the Standing Finance Committee has already been incurred. It was allowed on the understanding that it would be covered by corresponding reductions in the estimate for Electric Traction Scheme.

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*

Rs. 1,57,905 have already been spent in 1932-33, and a sum of Rs. 22,904 will be spent and met by reappropriation in 1933-34. Efforts will be made to meet the balance, i.e., Rs. 36,963 by savings in the Salt budget during 1934-35.

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further.*

In January 1933, the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue amount to Rs. 1,78,403 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 1,53,000. The Government of India sanctioned the revised estimate on the understanding that the excess would, as far as possible, be made up by corresponding reductions in the expenditure on the Electric Traction Scheme. Subsequently it was discovered that the plant was incapable of working satisfactorily on account of certain defects causing an entirely unsatisfactory distribution of salt from one part of the plant to another and also affecting the efficiency of picking and conveying belts, etc. The question was discussed with the Indian Stores Department, and Mr. Pitt, General Manager, Khewra and Mr. Burt of the Indian Stores Department who were on leave in England at this time were asked to take steps for the removal of these defects in consultation with the manufacturing firms. In the meantime considerable damage was done to the civil engineering works connected with the crusher plant by heavy rains and the Commissioner asked for further expenditure in that connection in September last. The Government of India deputed Mr. Dean, Executive Engineer, to inspect the damage to civil works and to advise as regards repairs, etc. The present revised estimate is based on the advice of Mr. Dean and also embodies the results of Mr. Pitt's deputation to England.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

8. The Committee then took up the memoranda from the Department of Industries and Labour.

Sir Thomas Ryan, Kt., C.L.E., Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Mr. S. P. Varma, Financial Adviser, Posts and Telegraphs and Mr. Zahid Husain, Deputy Director-General (Finance), Posts and Telegraphs, were present.

(i) Memorandum regarding the provision of additional funds during 1933-34 for the payment of pay, pensions, etc. to the staff of the late Indo-European Telegraph Department and to meet the excess expenditure on grant-in-aid to the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for foreign state telegrams.

DEMAND No. 74.

Supernumeration allowances and pensions

and

DEMAND No. 76.

Miscellaneous.

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor.—

On the dissolution of the Indo-European Telegraph Department from the 1st March 1931, the services of 1 Traffic Superintendent, 2 clerks and 2 peons were retained for the winding up of the affairs of that department, and the provision for their pay, etc. up to the 30th June 1933 was included in Demand No. 76-Miscellaneous for 1933-34. As it was not found possible to complete the work by that date, the services of the Traffic Superintendent, 1 clerk and 1 peon were, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, retained up to 30th September 1933, and of 1 clerk only for a further period of 6 months from the 1st October 1933. The extra expenditure on this account is expected to cause an excess of Rs. 11,300 (voted) over the grant for the current year.

(b) A sum of Rs. 25,000 was provided in budget estimates 1933-34 under sub-head G-Grant-in-aid in Demand No. 76 for payment to the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department on account of the difference between the public and concessional rates chargeable on foreign state telegrams. This amount is likely to be exceeded by a sum of Rs. 8,000.

(c) An additional grant of Rs. 14,200 will also be required under Demand No. 74 on account of the pensions payable to the transferred and the discharged staff of the Department as the amount included in the current year's budget, viz. Rs. 15,300 has been found to be inadequate.

The approval of the Standing Finance Committee is accordingly requested to a supplementary vote of the Legislative Assembly being obtained for a total sum of Rs. 33,500 as detailed below:—

Extra demand.

(1) Grant-in-aid (contribution to the Posts and Telegraphs Department for Foreign State Telegrams) in Demand No. 76	Rs.
(2) Indo-European Telegraph Department in demand No. 76	8,000
(3) Supernumeration allowances and pensions (voted) in demand No. 74	11,500
Total	33,500

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

Against this excess, a saving of Rs. 35,000 will be available in the voted portion of Demand No. 96-Commuted value of pensions.

2. Is the proposal in respect of a new service? No.

3. Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?

An application for a supplementary grant during 1932-33 of Rs. 50,700 in connection with charges arising out of the dissolution of the Indo-European Telegraph Department was considered by the Standing Finance Committee at their meeting held on the 4th March 1933 and agreed to by them (vide the Proceedings, Vol. XII, No. 6, pages 320-323).

4. Financial effect of the proposal:—

(a) total actual expenditure involved:—

(i) Non-recurrent—

Demand No. 76-Miscellaneous.—
1933-34.

Rs.
Additional winding up expenses and those in connection with
Foreign State telegrams 19,300
Demand No. 74-Superannuation Allowances and Pensions . . . 14,200

Total . . . 33,500

(ii) recurrent during first and subsequent years—Nil.

(b) receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of proposal—Nil.

5. Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?

The proposal is final and complete in itself.

6. Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?

Some expenditure has been incurred for the payment of pay, etc., of the staff retained in connection with the final winding up, but the exact amount is not readily ascertainable.

7. In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?

By obtaining a supplementary grant from the Legislative Assembly.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

(ii) Memorandum regarding the diversion of the existing direct Carrier Circuit between Calcutta and Bombay on a separate line of posts to be erected between Bombay and Kalyan.

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

DEMAND No. 23.
Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, and
DEMAND No. 91.
Capital outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs.

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—

At their meeting held on the 26th January 1933 (vide the Proceedings, Volume XII, No. 4, pages 207-10), the Standing Finance Committee approved of an expenditure of Rs. 35,600 under "56-1(a)—(Capital outlay on new assets" on account of the diversion of the existing direct Carrier Circuit between Calcutta and Bombay on a separate line of posts to be erected between Bombay and Kalyan. The work was taken up and completed at a cost of Rs. 41,600 under 56-1(a)—Capital outlay on new assets involving an increase in cost of Rs. 6,000 over the original estimate.

2. Is the proposal in respect of a new service?—No.

3. Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?

The original proposal was, as stated in paragraph 1 above, considered and approved by the Standing Finance Committee at their meeting held on the 26th January 1933 at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,600 to be met by re-appropriation within the budget grants for 1932-33.

4. Financial effect of the proposal—

(a) total actual expenditure involved—

As already approved by the Standing Finance Committee,
As now reported to the Standing Finance Committee,

(i) non-recurrent—

Rs.	Rs.
1. 56-1 (a) Capital outlay 35,600	1. 56-1 (a) Capital outlay 41,600
2. Renewals and replacement chargeable to Depreciation Fund	2. Renewals and replacement chargeable to Depreciation Fund.
3. Credit to working expenses	3. Credit to working expenses
2,600	3,800
3,100	

(ii) recurrent during the first and subsequent years—

4,000	4,000
(b) receipts or receipts anticipated in respect of the proposal—	
3,900	

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

5. Is the proposal final and complete in itself or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?

The proposal is complete in itself.

6. Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?

Rs. 35,600 under 56-I(a) Capital outlay on new assets has been spent with the approval of the Standing Finance Committee and Rs. 6,000 in anticipation of their approval. The work of diverting the direct Carrier Circuit between Calcutta and Bombay was of an urgent nature as the radio-telephone service with England and the trunk between Madras and Bombay could not be brought into use until the line was ready. The causes of the excess became evident while the work was in progress and it would have been uneconomical to delay the completion of the work pending sanction to a revised estimate.

7. In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?

By re-appropriation within the sanctioned budget grants for the respective years.

8. Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—

Subsequent to the preparation of the main scheme, which could not conveniently be deferred having regard to the necessity for the early opening of the radio-telephone service between India and England and of completing the Madras-Bombay trunk and thus converting both schemes into revenue earning assets, the Engineering authorities pursued their investigation into the problems of efficient transmission and troubles due to electrical interference between neighbouring circuits which owing to the limited space available for lines near Bombay is unusually acute in that region and it was decided to divert the line round the Alandra Hill instead of crossing the railway lines repeatedly. Further, when the work was undertaken unexpected opposition arose from the Bombay Port Trust Authorities who raised difficulties in regard to the line passing through the Port Trust property and a devious route had to be followed. In many cases extra high posts had also to be used to clear obstacles and much extra stay material was required owing to the severe angles which the final alignment rendered necessary. The diversion round the Alandra Hill was expensive as the ground was rocky and difficult of access.

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

The Government of India trust that in view of the explanation offered, the Standing Finance Committee will accord their approval to the excess that has occurred.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

Sir Thomas Ryan, Kt., C.I.E., Mr. S. P. Varma and Mr. Zahid Husain left the meeting at this stage. The Honourable Mr. D. G. Mitchell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary, Department of Industries and Labour and Sir James Pirkethly, Kt., C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, were present during the discussion of the succeeding memoranda.

Department of Industries and Labour—

- (i) Memorandum regarding the provision of additional funds during 1933-34 for the payment of pay, pensions, etc., to the staff of the late Indo-European Telegraph Department and to meet the excess expenditure on grant-in-aid to the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for foreign state telegrams 455—456
- (ii) Memorandum regarding the diversion of the existing direct Carrier Circuit between Calcutta and Bombay on a separate line of posts to be erected between Bombay and Kalyan 457—459
- (iii) Memorandum regarding an additional provision of Rs. 2,20,000 for the Indian Stores Department during 1933-34 460
- (iv) Memorandum regarding the extensions to the Electrical Laboratory at the Government Test House, Alipore 461—462
- (v) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant to meet expenditure in the budget estimates of the Meteorological Department for 1933-34 463—464
- (vi) Memorandum regarding the Quetta storm water drainage and embankment project 465—466
- (vii) Memorandum regarding the provision of fans for residential and non-residential buildings not fitted to scale in New Delhi 467—468
- (viii) Memorandum regarding the construction of 300 additional quarters for inferior servants in New Delhi during 1934-35 469
- (ix) Memorandum regarding the provision of furniture in the additional Gazetted Officers' bungalows and clerks' quarters under construction in New Delhi 470
- (x) Memorandum regarding the provision of additional servants' quarters in the Viceregal Estates at New Delhi and Simla 471—472

Department of Education, Health and Lands—

- (i) Memorandum with enclosures regarding the construction of the Irwin Hospital, Delhi 473—476
- (ii) Memorandum regarding the removal of cooly camps from New Delhi 477—478
- (iii) Memorandum regarding the extension of the Government College building at Ajmer 479—480
- (iv) Memorandum regarding the expenditure incurred in connection with the settlement of returned emigrants at Bijaygarh and certain excess expenditure in Demand No. 67—Emigration—External during 1933-34 481
- (v) Memorandum furnishing the further information required by the Standing Finance Committee in connection with the supplementary grant required to meet the excess expenditure in Demand No. 48—Survey of India for 1933-34 482—483

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department—

- Memorandum regarding the supplementary grant of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for research during 1933-34 484—485

Controller of the Currency—

- Memorandum regarding the supplementary grant of Rs. 2,00,000 under the sub-head D. 1 (1)—Charges for destruction of coin 486

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

(iii) Memorandum regarding an additional provision of Rs. 2,20,000 for the Indian Stores Department during 1933-34.

DEMAND No. 70.

Indian Stores Department.

1. *Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor*—Recoveries from Commercial Departments of the Central Government and from Provincial Governments for services rendered by the Indian Stores Department are shown in the budget estimates of the Department as reduction of expenditure, and a provision of Rs. 11,50,000 was made on account of such recoveries in the grant for 1933-34. The continued financial depression has led to a heavy decline in the value of orders placed by Railways and other Government Departments direct, the inspection of which is entrusted to the Indian Stores Department, and the actuals of the past nine months together with other information at present available, indicate that a sum of Rs. 9,30,000 only is likely to be realised under the head 'Recoveries'. This will have the effect of causing an excess of Rs. 2,20,000 in the net voted grant of the Indian Stores Department. The approval of the Standing Finance Committee is sought to a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 2,20,000 being presented to the Legislative Assembly.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.

3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?* No.

4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*

(a) *total actual expenditure involved—*

(i) *non-recurrent—*Rs. 2,20,000.

(ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years—*Nil.

(b) *receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—*Nil.

5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?*

The proposal is final and complete in itself.

6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?* No.

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*

By a supplementary grant.

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—*Nil.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

(iv) Memorandum regarding the extensions to the Electrical Laboratory at the Government Test House, Alipore.

DEMAND No. 73.

Civil Works.

and

DEMAND No. 70.

Indian Stores Department.

1. *Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor*—In recent years, the Indian Stores Department has been required to purchase a large number of electric lamps every year for various Government Departments, Railways and public bodies, at an approximate cost of Rs. 8,00,000 per annum. In the past, competition was restricted to lamps manufactured in Europe, the manufacturers usually supporting their offers by certificates obtained from the National Physical Laboratory in England. But lamps manufactured in other countries have now entered the field and Indian made lamps are also expected to be in the market on a commercial scale shortly. The present equipment at the Government Test House, designed to meet the old requirements, can test only a few lamps at a time, and it is necessary that it should be brought into line with present day needs, in order that testing may be carried on throughout the year on adequate numbers of each size and type of lamp required. The Chief Controller has accordingly recommended that the electrical laboratory at the Test House should be extended by the provision of three additional rooms fitted with water supply and electric installation and that it should also be equipped with certain additional apparatus. Government propose to include a sum of Rs. 42,100 in the budget estimates for 1934-35 made up as follows:—

(a) *Under 73-Civil Works*.—Rs. 20,700 for works outlay and Rs. 3,300 on account of departmental charges.

(b) *Under 70-Indian Stores Department*—

1. *D-4. Supplies and Services*—Purchase of chemicals and apparatus—Rs. 17,600 for additional apparatus.

2. *D-5. Contingencies*.—Rs. 500 for furniture for the new rooms.

No expenditure will in any event be incurred before the plans and detailed estimates are technically sanctioned.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.

3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?* No.

4. *Financial effect of the proposal*:—

(a) *total actual expenditure involved*—

(i) *non-recurrent*—Rs. 42,100 during 1934-35.

(ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years*—Nil.

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

(b) receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—
Roughly Rs. 7,000 per annum.

5. Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?

The proposal is final and complete in itself.

6. Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons? No.

7. In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?

By inclusion in the budget estimates for 1934-35.

8. Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—Nil.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

Sir James Pitkeathly, Kt., C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., left the meeting at this stage.

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

- (v) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant to meet expenditure in the budget estimates of the Meteorological Department for 1933-34.

DEMAND No. 49.

Meteorology.

1. *Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor*—In the budget estimates of the Meteorological Department for 1933-34, a provision of Rs. 6,46,900 was made under the head "B-Weather and other telegram charges (including late fee charges)". This provision was made in accordance with the system of accounting in force in the Posts and Telegraphs Department prior to the 1st April 1933. It was explained to the Standing Finance Committee at the meeting held on the 26th January 1933 (*vide* their Proceedings, Volume XII, No. 4, pages 226-28) that under the system referred to charges for weather telegrams were determined not on the basis of actual cost of telegrams issued during a particular period, but with reference to the ratio of weather telegraphic traffic to the total telegraphic traffic of India. This ratio in turn was determined not by an actual count of telegrams in the year to which the expenditure related, but with reference to certain periodical sample counts taken in the preceding year. The Standing Finance Committee considered this system of accounting unsatisfactory and misleading, and recommended that an endeavour should be made to devise a more satisfactory method. In accordance with the Committee's recommendation the position was investigated by the Government of India and a revised method of accounting was adopted with effect from the 1st April 1933. Under the revised method, the annual debit against the Meteorological Department on account of weather telegrams is to be based on the actual number and cost at tariff rates of the inland and foreign weather messages transmitted during the year to which the account relates, *i.e.*, from the 1st April to the 31st March, instead of on the basis of the ratio of weather telegraphic traffic to the total telegraphic traffic of India during the preceding telegraphic years from October to September. The budget for 1933-34, however, was framed before the orders regarding the revised method of accounting could be issued, and the Director General of Observatories has reported that, mainly owing to the introduction of the new method of accounting, a deficit of Rs. 1,79,000 is anticipated under "B-Weather and other telegram charges" during the year 1933-34. The other factors which have contributed to the deficit are as follows:—

- (a) Owing to the inauguration of certain new air services, *viz.*, between Delhi and Calcutta, Calcutta and Rangoon, and Rangoon and Singapore, during the current financial year, a greater number of aviation weather reports will have to be issued than the number budgeted for.
- (b) The charge for an extra word "State" is now levied by the Posts and Telegraphs Department in respect of each weather telegram, for which no provision was included in the budget.

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

- (c) There has been an increase in the number of weather messages received by the Meteorological Department from ships at sea. The co-operation of ships with meteorological services is, in general, voluntary. The regulations and recommendations made in the latest International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea have tended to make more ships prepare and despatch weather messages to the nearest coast station; and as messages from ships are of great help in forecasting the weather, the Government of India agree with the Director General of Observatories that it is not desirable to take any steps to curtail the number of such messages.

Of the deficit of Rs. 1,79,000 it will be possible to meet Rs. 10,000 by re-appropriation from savings, and it is proposed to apply to the Legislative Assembly for a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,69,000 in the budget estimates of the Department for 1933-34. The grant will not affect the expenditure of the Government of India as a whole as there will be a corresponding increase in the receipts of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.
3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?* No.
4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*
 - (a) *total actual expenditure involved—*
 - (i) *non-recurrent—*Rs. 1,69,000.
 - (ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years—*Nil.
 - (b) *receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—*There will be a corresponding increase in the receipts of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.
5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?* The proposal is complete in itself.
6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?* No.
7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*
By a supplementary grant.
8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—*Nil.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

(vi) Memorandum regarding the Quetta storm water drainage and embankment project.

DEMAND No. 22.

Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works.

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—

The work is designed to protect Quetta in Baluchistan from recurring damages from floods which are often caused when there is a heavy downpour of rain in that locality. The cost of flood damages to Government property during the current and previous financial years has been estimated roughly to be as follows:—

	Rs.	
1923-24	50,000	
1927-28	50,000	
1931-32	87,000	} 1,73,000
1933-34	86,000	

The proposed project consists of improvements to the existing drainage channels passing through Quetta, and the widening of the waterway of the various bridges, to enable heavy floods to pass through the town without causing damage. The work is undeniably of an urgent nature, and its completion before July 1934 is considered essential, to avoid damage from floods that may occur this year.

2. Is the proposal in respect of a new service? No.

3. Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result? No.

4. Financial effect of the proposal:—

(a) total actual expenditure involved—

(i) non-recurrent—Rs. 1,95,000.

(ii) recurrent during first and subsequent years—Nil, except about 2 per cent. of the capital cost on maintenance.

(b) receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—

Government will be saved expenditure resulting from flood damages, which, as stated above, has amounted to Rs. 1,73,000 during the last three years.

5. Is the proposal final and complete in itself or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?

The proposal is complete in itself.

6. Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

Yes—Rs. 28,000 approximately. One of the items of the project (construction of a protective bund, and improvements and repairs to an existing drainage channel) was considered by the local authorities to be of immediate necessity to afford partial protection, from the winter floods of 1933-34, to the area most seriously damaged in 1933. Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 30,000 was authorized by the Government of India in August 1933 in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee, on the understanding that the work would be self-contained, and would not commit Government to the main scheme.

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*

	Rs.
(i) By reappropriation during the current financial year	30,000
(ii) By inclusion in the budget estimates for 1934-35	1,65,000
	<hr/>
	1,95,000
	<hr/>

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—*

The original scheme put forward by the Baluchistan Administration amounted to Rs. 3.41 lakhs approximately. It was referred to a sub-committee of the Central Board of Irrigation consisting of the Chief Engineer of the North-West Frontier Province and two Chief Engineers of the Punjab. The Sub-Committee made certain suggestions for the modification of the scheme, and the present proposals follow their recommendations very closely in essentials. As the matter is of a technical nature, the Sub-Committee have again been asked to scrutinize the proposals. It is unlikely that any variation in details will affect the expenditure materially. The approval of the Standing Finance Committee is accordingly requested to the proposed expenditure on the understanding that funds will not be released until the scheme has been re-examined by the Sub-Committee and finally accepted by the Government of India.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

Mr. A. Brebner, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department, was also present during the discussion of the succeeding memoranda.

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

(vii) Memorandum regarding the provision of fans for residential and non-residential buildings not fitted to scale in New Delhi.

DEMAND No. 97.

New Capital at Delhi.

1. *Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—*

The necessity for properly equipping all residential and office buildings in New Delhi with electric fans has long been admitted, but hitherto it has not been possible to accomplish this on account of financial stringency. In recent years, the need has, to a certain extent, been met by hiring fans, but this is unsatisfactory and expensive. It is considered advisable to take advantage of the present low prices and low borrowing rates to purchase an adequate stock of fans. The proposal now put before the Committee is to provide funds to the extent indicated in each case for the installation of fans as shown below. The total cost comes to Rs. 3,75,000:—

I—Non-residential—

	Rs.
(1) Secretariat.	95,000
(2) Legislative Building	49,000
(3) Record Office	900

II—Residential—

1) Gazetted Officers' bungalows A, B, C and D Type	60,000
2) Unorthodox clerks' quarters A, B, C and D Class	35,000
(3) Orthodox clerks' quarters A, B, C, D and E, and Bachelors' quarters	93,000
(4) Quarters for Members of the Legislature, President's bungalow, and Western Hostel	31,000
(5) Honourable Members' bungalows	600
(6) Commander-in-Chief's residence and staff	4,500
(7) Table fans to be treated as Tools and Plant	6,000
	<hr/>
	3,75,000

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.

3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?* No.

4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*

(a) *total actual expenditure involved—*

(i) *non-recurrent—*Rs. 3,75,000.

(ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years—*Nil.

(b) *receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—*The expenditure involved in the case of residential buildings will

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

be included in the capital costs of the residences. Some recoveries are accordingly anticipated in the shape of additional rent.

5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?*

Complete for such buildings as have been constructed up to date. Separate provision for fans has been made in all estimates for new buildings under construction.

6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?* No.

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*

By appropriation in the budget for 1934-35.

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—*Nil.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal, but wished it to be recorded that the fans should, as far as possible, be of Indian manufacture. Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmad dissented on the ground that officials who move to Simla require fans for only about a fortnight in the year.

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

(viii) Memorandum regarding the construction of 300 additional quarters for inferior servants in New Delhi during 1934-35.

DEMAND No. 97.

New Capital at Delhi.

1. *Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—*

The position regarding residential accommodation in New Delhi for inferior Government servants has been exhaustively examined on several occasions in the past, and the necessity for the provision of more quarters has been admitted. The schemes, however, did not materialize because of financial stringency. The demand for this class of quarters has increased considerably, and during the winter season of 1933-34 there was a total demand for 332 daftries' and 1,327 peons' quarters. Against this, only 120 and 976 quarters were available for allotment.

Since the New Capital project has been re-opened, it is considered desirable to construct additional quarters which will help towards reducing the difficulty which this class of inferior servant has experienced in the past in obtaining accommodation. It is therefore proposed to construct 100 daftries' and 200 peons' quarters at a cost of Rs. 2,35,000.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.

3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?*

The proposals for the provision of additional accommodation for inferior servants were considered by the Standing Finance Committee on three different occasions, i.e., at their meetings on the 12th August 1926 (*vide* the Proceedings, Volume VI, No. 3, paragraph 31, pages 105-106), 15th August 1927, (Volume VII, No. 1, paragraph 9, page 6) and in 1929 (Volume IX, No. 3, paragraph 20, pages 120-121 and No. 5, paragraph 41, pages 247-248).

4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*

(a) *total actual expenditure involved—*

(i) *non-recurrent—*Rs. 2,35,000.

(ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years—*Nil.

(b) *receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—*Nil.

5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?*

The proposal is final and complete in itself.

6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?* No.

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*

By inclusion in the budget for 1934-35.

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—*Nil.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

Finance Department—

(i) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant required to cover excesses in Demand No. 74—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions during the year 1933-34	487—488
(ii) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant for payments to the Posts and Telegraphs Department in connection with the Savings Bank and Cash Certificates work	489
(iii) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant for payment by the High Commissioner for India of leave salary, etc., of Indian establishments	490
(iv) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant required to meet excess expenditure under refunds of interest receipts during the year 1933-34	491
(v) Memorandum regarding the supplementary grant of Rs. 4,25,000 required during 1933-34 for the adjustment of the cost of tools and plant transferred by the Military Engineer Services to the North-West Frontier Province in connection with the reforms	492—493
(vi) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant for payments of gratuity to the retrenched personnel	494—495
(vii) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant to cover the excess in the Block Grant for expenditure on Road Development	496
(viii) Memorandum regarding the excess payments on account of loans and advances	497—498
(ix) Memorandum with enclosures showing the action taken on the suggestions made by the Standing Finance Committee with regard to proposals laid before them at previous meetings	499—505

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

(ix) Memorandum regarding the provision of furniture in the additional Gazetted Officers' bungalows and clerks' quarters under construction in New Delhi.

DEMAND NO. 97.
New Capital at Delhi.

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—
The Standing Finance Committee at the meeting held on the 19th of August 1933 approved the proposal for the construction of 37 bungalows, 627 clerks' quarters and 33 Legislators' quarters in New Delhi. It was then explained to the Committee that additional expenditure might be involved in providing furniture in the new residences (vide the Proceedings, Volume XIII, No. 2, pages 50—52). It is important that these residences should be furnished during 1934-35. The cost of furnishing 37 bungalows and 627 clerks' quarters to scale is estimated at Rs. 2,36,000, but it will not be necessary to furnish them all. It is, therefore, proposed to supply furniture worth Rs. 1,65,000 only for the present.
2. Is the proposal in respect of a new service? No.
3. Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result? No.
4. Financial effect of the proposal:—
(a) total actual expenditure involved—
(i) non-recurrent—Rs. 1,65,000.
(ii) recurrent during first and subsequent years—Nil.
(b) receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—
Recoveries of rent on furniture from the officers and clerks, according to the rules.

5. Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?

The proposal is final and complete in itself.

(Proposals for furnishing the 33 new Legislators' quarters will be put up separately.)

6. Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons? No.

7. In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?

By inclusion in the budget for 1934-35.

8. Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—Nil.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

(x) Memorandum regarding the provision of additional servants' quarters in the Viceregal Estates at New Delhi and Simla.

DEMAND No. 97.

New Capital at Delhi.

and

DEMAND No. 73.

Civil Works.

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—

It is proposed to construct 31 servants' quarters in the Viceregal Estate, New Delhi, and 30 quarters in the Viceregal Estate, Simla, at an estimated cost of Rs. 55,000, vide item 7 below. The necessity for the provision of this accommodation has been keenly felt for many years. Owing, however, to financial stringency, the matter could not be proceeded with. The need for the quarters has now become acute, as a large number of sweepers employed on the Estate in New Delhi are at present housed in temporary corrugated iron sheds, and are thus exposed to the inclemency of the weather. The additional quarters proposed will improve their conditions of living, and His Excellency the Viceroy is very anxious that the work should not be deferred any longer. The number of additional quarters at Simla will actually be 20, as it is proposed to build the new quarters on a site at present occupied by a block of 10 quarters which are unfit for habitation and will be demolished.

2. Is the proposal in respect of a new service? No.

3. Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result? No.

4. Financial effect of the proposal:—

(a) total actual expenditure involved—

(i) non-recurrent—Rs. 55,000.

(ii) recurrent during first and subsequent years—Nil.

(b) receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—Nil.

5. Is the proposal final and complete in itself or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?

The proposal is complete in itself.

6. Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons? No.

[DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.]

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure? By inclusion in the budget for 1934-35 as follows:—*

Rs.	
New Capital at Delhi	25,000
Civil Works	30,000

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—*

The Vice-regal Estate in New Delhi was charged to the New Capital Project, and, as the scheme has been re-opened, it is proposed to debit the cost of the additional quarters in New Delhi to that head. The expenditure on the construction of the quarters in Simla will, in accordance with the usual practice, be charged to the head "Civil Works".

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

[DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.]

9. The Committee then took up the memoranda from the Department of Education, Health and Lands.
- Mr. Ram Chandra, C.I.E., M.B.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands and Mr. F. T. Jones, C.I.E., M.V.O., Superintending Engineer, Central Public Works Department, were present.
- (i) Memorandum regarding the construction of Irwin Hospital, Delhi.

DEMAND NO. 97.

New Capital at Delhi.

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—
- It is proposed to revise the scheme for the construction of a hospital in Delhi to serve the needs of both Old and New Delhi.
2. Is the proposal in respect of a new service? No.
3. Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?
- Yes. The Standing Finance Committee agreed in 1929 to a scheme for the construction of a hospital but difficulties relating to the site and subsequently the prevailing financial stringency prevented the work being taken in hand.
4. Financial effect of the proposal:—
- (a) total actual expenditure involved—
- (i) non-recurrent—Rs. 25,00,000.
- (ii) recurrent during the first and subsequent years—

Detailed estimates have not yet been worked out, but it is anticipated that the recurring expenditure will amount to about Rs. 2,30,000 per annum.

(b) receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—

The Municipal Committees of Delhi and New Delhi are being approached to discover whether they can contribute towards the recurring cost. There will also be certain recoveries on account of fees from paying patients.

5. Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?

The proposal is complete in itself.

6. Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, have much and for what reasons? No.

7. In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure? By the inclusion of Rs. 12,50,000 in the budget estimates for 1934-35 and the balance in subsequent years.

[DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.]

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—*

Various schemes have in the past been considered for providing adequate and up-to-date hospital accommodation for the population of Old and New Delhi. In the year 1929, the Standing Finance Committee agreed (*vide* the Proceedings, Volume IX, No. 5, paragraph 24, pages 216-18 and 266-67) to the construction of a hospital costing Rs. 45 lakhs on a site close to the Old City. The foundation stone was actually laid on this site by His Excellency Lord Irwin on the 10th January, 1930, and he gave his permission for the hospital to be named after him. Subsequent progress was, however, prevented, first, owing to the presence of certain graves in the site of the proposed hospital and later by financial stringency. The reopening of the capital project now affords, in the opinion of the Government of India, very suitable opportunity for providing adequate hospital accommodation for the needs of both Old and New Delhi and it is proposed to finance the scheme out of capital and to take advantage of the favourable conditions in the money market, when labour and materials are also cheap.

(2) The question of accommodation to be provided in the new hospital was considered by a committee which included representatives of the Finance and Education, Health and Lands Departments, the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, the two Civil Surgeons, and Chairmen of the Old and New Delhi Municipalities. The committee was unanimous of the opinion that, having regard to the accommodation at present available in the Municipal Hospital near the Juma Masjid, and in the Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi, the needs of the situation would be met if the Irwin Hospital provided accommodation in general wards for 250 to 300 beds. Should, however, the Municipal Committee of Delhi insist on proceeding with schemes which are said to be under their consideration for increasing the accommodation in their hospital, it would be sufficient if the new Irwin Hospital provided accommodation in general wards for 200 to 250 beds. Pending a decision on this point by the Municipality, estimates have been prepared on the basis of the construction of 10 ward units, each unit containing 26 beds.

(3) The accommodation in existence for paying patients living in European style is considered adequate, and no provision is made on that account in the proposed scheme. For paying patients living in the orthodox style, however, no arrangements exist at present and Government consider that there is a definite demand for accommodation for patients of this type which ought to be met. It is, therefore, proposed to build 20 family wards in the new hospital for such patients.

(4) As a result, the proposals now before the Standing Finance Committee provide:—

(a) 260 beds in general wards; and

(b) 20 beds in orthodox family wards.

In addition, the X-Ray and Eye departments, now located in the Municipal Hospital, will be transferred and located in the new hospital. The layout

[DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.]

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal, but certain members drew attention to the passages in the memorandum relating to (a) the scheme for increasing the accommodation in the hospital maintained by the Delhi Municipal Committee and (b) the possibility of obtaining contributions from the Municipal Committees of Delhi and New Delhi towards the recurring cost of the new hospital. They requested that the Committee might be informed of the result of the negotiations with the local bodies. Diwan Bahadur Harbilas Sarada wished it to be recorded that if capital funds are now available for the construction of a new hospital in Delhi, it should also be possible to provide from capital the one lakh required for a Government hospital at Ajmer.

(ii) Memorandum regarding the removal of cooly camps from New Delhi.

DEMAND NO. 80.

Delhi.

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—

The proposal is to ask for a supplementary grant of Rs. 6,300 to pay the costs of legal action which had finally to be resorted to in order to secure the evacuation of cooly camps in New Delhi to safeguard the health of the city. Legal action was taken only after protracted efforts of a persuasive nature had failed to produce the desired effect.

2. Is the proposal in respect of a new service? No.

3. Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result? No.

4. Financial effect of the proposal:—

(a) total actual expenditure involved:—

(i) non-recurrent—Rs. 6,300.

(ii) recurrent during first and subsequent years—Nil.

(b) receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—Nil.

5. Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?

The proposal is final and complete.

6. Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons? No.

7. In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?

By a supplementary grant.

8. Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—

There are two cooly camps of which one is situated in Block No. 11 (Sadarjung Area), and the other in Block No. 205 (immediately south of the G. T. Railway Line). Both of them grew out of the various small labour camps which came into existence during the construction of the G. T. Railway. When the construction of the New Capital buildings was in the main completed, all Government employees and such labour as was still required for Government work were removed from these camps and housed in the old barracks in the outskirts of New Delhi. Efforts were made to persuade the other occupants of the two camps, among whom there was a large element of squatters who had either long ceased to be employed on the work of construction or had never been so employed, to settle in villages where land was to be given them on a nominal rent. Still further to ease the situation, the contractors, who usually employed men from these camps, were written to and offered land on temporary leases to provide accommodation for such men as they might still require. In spite of these efforts the camps continued to be occupied by a large number of persons and to constitute a menace to the

[DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.]

health of the locality. It was accordingly decided to obtain and enforce ejectment orders against selected persons, from the civil court in the hope that the remaining occupants of the camps would leave the camps of their own accord so as to avoid ejection. This hope was not realised. A campaign of defiance was organised and the local administration had no option but to institute proceedings against all recalcitrants. The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, reported in November 1933 that 617 cases had been filed and decrees passed against some 400 of the offenders. The latest information is that the proof thus given of Government's decision to secure complete evacuation of the camps by all legitimate means open to them has had the desired effect. Both the camps have now been entirely vacated.

The expenditure involved in these proceedings is estimated to amount to a maximum sum of Rs. 6,300 as shown below:—

Rs.	
(1) Cost of Court fee stamps and other incidental expenses, viz, process fees, etc.	2,000
(2) Government Pleader's commission	3,800
(3) Wages of coolies employed for clearing camps	500
	<hr/> 6,300

There is no provision in the budget estimates of the Delhi Province for 1933-34 to meet this charge, and it is proposed to approach the Legislative Assembly for a supplementary grant of Rs. 6,300. Every endeavour will be made to limit the expenditure as far as possible to the minimum.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

Mr. F. T. Jones, C.I.E., M.V.O., left the meeting at this stage and Mr. G. S. Bajpai, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Secretary, Department of Education, Health and Lands, was present during the discussion of the succeeding memoranda.

[DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.]

(iii) Memorandum regarding the extension of the Government College building at Ajmer.

DEMAND No. 73.

Civil Works.

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—

The Inspection Committee of Ajmer University (to which Ajmer College is affiliated) reported five years ago that the accommodation was deficient in many respects. In spite of the fact that the enrolment of the College has doubled from 150 to 300, it has not been considered possible to carry out the recommendations of Ajmer University owing to financial stringency. The University has justifiably represented that unless improvements are made it will be necessary to take steps in accordance with the Act and to limit enrolment. Apart from the injustice to students, such action would entail considerable loss of revenue.

The Educational Commissioner with the Government of India has recently visited the College together with the Superintendent of Education, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Central India, and an Executive Engineer of the Central Public Works Department. He considers that the buildings are of an old fashioned type and are badly adjusted to the purpose and that the College is about four class rooms short. The main difficulty, however, is on account of the inadequate provision for chemistry. If the needs for chemistry are provided, the existing accommodation for chemistry can (with minor improvements) be utilised for other purposes. The cost of the new chemistry block is estimated at Rs. 25,000 and it is proposed to include this amount in next year's budget.

2. Is the proposal in respect of a new service? No.

3. Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result? No.

4. Financial effect of the proposal:—

(a) total actual expenditure involved—

(i) non-recurrent—Rs. 25,000.

(ii) recurrent during first and subsequent years—Nil.

(b) receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—

The expenditure will be partially covered by increased fees from students.

5. Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?

The proposal is complete in itself.

6. Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons? No.

[DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.]

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*

By inclusion in the budget estimates for 1934-35.

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—Nil.*

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal, but Diwan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda considered that the amount provided was not sufficient.

Dr. Zia-ud-Din Ahmad wished it to be recorded that in his opinion the expenditure required for the establishment of an Education Advisory Board should take precedence over all other additional items of expenditure, except expenditure for educational purposes.

[DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.]

- (iv) Memorandum regarding the expenditure incurred in connection with the settlement of returned emigrants at Bijaygarh and certain excess expenditure in Demand No. 67—Emigration—External during 1933-34.

DEMAND No. 67.

Emigration—External.

1. *Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—*

A number of returned emigrants from British Guiana and elsewhere have in recent years been living at Matiabruz, a suburb of Calcutta, in conditions which have made it necessary for the Government of India to afford relief to them. With the help of the Government of the United Provinces, 64 of these emigrants were settled on the estate of the Raja of Bijaygarh during 1933. An expenditure of Rs. 4,000 which could not be anticipated at the time of preparing the budget estimates for 1933-34, was incurred on their account for agricultural implements, huts and temporary maintenance. Out of the amount spent a sum of Rs. 2,030 being the amount of loan granted for the purchase of agricultural implements and plough cattle, is recoverable.

2. A sum of Rs. 75 is also required to meet a portion of the travelling allowance on his transfer of the new Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon. As no savings are available in the Emigration-External budget to cover the expenditure, the approval of the Standing Finance Committee is sought to the Legislative Assembly being approached for a supplementary grant of Rs. 4,075.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.

3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?* No.

4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*

Total actual expenditure involved—

(i) *non-recurrent—*Rs. 4,075.

(ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years—*Nil.

5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?*

The proposal is final and complete in itself.

6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?*

The whole expenditure has been incurred as it was urgent and unavoidable.

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*

By supplementary grant.

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further.—*Nil.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal

[DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.]

- (v) Memorandum furnishing the further information required by the Standing Finance Committee in connection with the supplementary grant required to meet the excess expenditure in Demand No. 48—Survey of India for 1933-34.

At their meeting held on the 23rd January, 1934 (*vide* the Proceedings, Volume XIII, No. 7, pages 367-68) the Standing Finance Committee, while approving the proposal for an application being made to the Legislative Assembly for a supplementary grant to meet the excess expenditure in Demand No. 48—Survey of India for 1933-34, desired that a report should be made to them at their next meeting—

- (i) showing the budget estimates of the Mathematical instrument Office for the current and next financial years; and
- (ii) indicating whether the action taken by the Army Department in having withdrawn a large part of the repair work which they used previously to send to that office would result in a net loss to Government as a whole.

2. The budget estimates of the Mathematical Instrument Office for the current and next financial years are as follows:—

1933-34.

	Rs.
Receipts (revised estimates)	3,34,900
Budget grant expenditure	3,07,000

1934-35.

Receipts	2,09,000
Expenditure	2,86,800

The reduction in expenditure for the next financial year does not equal the anticipated fall in recoveries. Although as stated in paragraph 1 of the Proceedings referred to above the Army Department had decided to withdraw a large part of the repair work they used previously to send to the Mathematical Instrument Office, details as to the amount of repair work which the Mathematical Instrument Office will be called upon to carry out for the Army in future are still under consideration. The actual recoveries for the Mathematical Instrument Office effected from the Army

[DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH AND LANDS.]

Department during the last two and anticipated in the current and the ensuing financial years are as follows:—

Year.	Total recoveries.	Recoveries from the Army Department.		
		Total.	Repair.	Supply.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1931-32 . .	4,06,499	2,76,400	2,33,900	42,500 Actuals
1932-33 . .	3,03,463	2,13,600	1,84,600	29,000 „
1933-34 . .	3,34,900	1,15,000	70,000	45,000 Revised
1934-35 . .	2,09,000	1,00,000	70,000	30,000 Budget

The Army Department propose to carry out the work withdrawn from the Mathematical Instrument Office in their arsenal workshops and it is understood that it will not be necessary to entertain additional establishment for this purpose. They are, however, anxious to guarantee the Mathematical Instrument Office a definite amount of work *per annum* in order to ensure that machinery and establishment of trained workmen would be maintained in peace time adequate to meet the demands likely to be made upon the Mathematical Instrument Office in time of war. The whole position is at present under examination, and until details have been settled it is not possible to determine the extent to which the establishment of the Mathematical Instrument Office can be reorganised.

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Recorded.

[IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.]

10. The Committee then took up the memorandum from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department.

Diwan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, K.B.E., Vice-Chairman, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, was present.

Memorandum regarding the supplementary grant of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research for research during 1933-34.

DEMAND No. 60.

Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department.

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—

The proposal is that the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research may be provided with a supplementary grant of Rs. 5 lakhs—four lakhs out of the suspended normal grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for the year 1933-34 and one lakh for financing the scheme for the employment of an officer in connection with improvement of the marketing of agricultural produce which has been approved by the Economic Sub-Committee of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The normal grant of Rs. 5 lakhs for the year 1933-34 was not provided in the budget for the current year and the resources at the disposal of the Council are not sufficient to meet the cost of all the schemes of agricultural research which have been sanctioned by the Governing Body. In addition, it is proposed, subject to the approval of the Governing Body to appoint an officer in connection with improvement of the marketing of agricultural produce for which also the Council has not got funds. The approval of the Standing Finance Committee is accordingly requested to the Legislative Assembly being approached for a supplementary grant of Rs. five lakhs for research under Demand No. 60—Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department for 1933-34. The position is explained in greater detail in the supplementary information furnished under item 8.

2. Is the proposal in respect of a new service? No.

3. Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result? No.

4. Financial effect of the proposal:—

(a) total actual expenditure involved—

(i) non-recurrent—Rs. 4,00,000.

(ii) recurrent during first and subsequent years—Rs. 1,00,000 per annum for three years.

(b) receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—Nil.

5. Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?

The proposal is complete in its present form.

[IMPERIAL COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.]

6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons? No.*

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure? By a supplementary grant.*

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—*

As the Standing Finance Committee is aware the annual research grant of five lakhs of the Council under Demand No. 60 was suspended for the year 1932-33 on account of financial stringency but subsequently on the recommendation of the Standing Finance Committee the Legislative Assembly voted a supplementary grant of five lakhs during that year. The intention then was that until the financial condition of the Government of India improved so as to ensure the restoration of the normal provision of five lakhs the Legislative Assembly should, if possible be approached towards the end of every year with the approval of the Standing Finance Committee for a supplementary grant and that there should be no provision in the budget for the normal grant. No provision was therefore made for the normal research grant in the budget for the year 1933-34. The present application is made in accordance with that arrangement.

It may be added that the scheme for the employment of an officer for the marketing of agricultural produce has been approved by the Economic Sub-Committee of the Viceroy's Executive Council. It has also been decided by the Government of India that this scheme should be worked by the Council and financed through its research funds. It is intended that subject to the approval of the Governing Body of the Council which is being applied for and subject to the provision of funds by the Legislative Assembly this scheme which is to be spread over a period of three years on an average expenditure of about a lakh *per annum* should be introduced immediately. In the present agricultural depression improvements in marketing of agricultural produce afford the quickest method by which some relief may be given to the farmer.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal, but requested that they might be supplied with a short report showing the position with regard to schemes to which the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research is already committed and schemes which have been approved by the Council but have not yet been undertaken owing to lack of funds.

[CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.]

11. The Committee then took up the memorandum from the Controller of the Currency.

Memorandum regarding the supplementary grant of Rs. 2,00,000, under the sub-head D-1 (1)—Charges for destruction of coin.

DEMAND No. 98.

Interest-free Advances.

1. *Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—*

The supplementary grant is required to meet charges for destruction of uncurrent nickel coin returned to the Mints. The original provision under the head was Rs. 3,62,000 on the expectation that Rs. 4 lakhs worth of such coins will be received at the Mints. The amount of uncurrent coins returned to the Mints to end of December, 1933, was Rs. 4,50,000, and the total return during the year is anticipated as Rs. 6,30,000, the charges for destruction of which are estimated to exceed the original grant by Rs. 2,00,000.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.

3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?* No.

4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*

(a) *total actual expenditure involved:—*

(i) *non-recurrent:—*Rs. 2,00,000.

(ii) *recurrent during the first and subsequent years:—*Nil.

(b) *receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal:—*Nil.

5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?* Complete in itself.

6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?* No.

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*

By a supplementary grant.

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further:—*Nil.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

[FINANCE DEPARTMENT.]

12. The Committee then took up the memoranda from the Finance Department.

- (i) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant required to cover excesses in Demand No. 74—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions during the year 1933-34.

DEMAND No. 74.

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.

1. *Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—*

The reports received from the various Accounts Officers of the savings and excesses under Demand No. "74-Superannuation Allowances and Pensions" during the current financial year indicate that an additional grant of Rs. 14,00,000 is required to meet the excesses under the sub-head "A-Superannuation and retired allowances" for which no savings are available. It was difficult to frame a very accurate estimate under this sub-head as the effect of the retrenchment operations could not be properly gauged. The budget estimate for the current year was taken at Rs. 88,77,000 (voted) against Rs. 80,10,000 the budget estimate for the year 1932-33. The increase of about Rs. 9 lakhs over the last year's budget has proved to be too low for the increase in pensionary charges mainly due to retrenchment. It is necessary therefore to move the Legislative Assembly for an additional grant of Rs. 14,00,000.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service? No.*3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? No.*4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*(a) *total actual expenditure involved—*

(i) *non-recurrent—Rs. 14,00,000.*

(ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years—Nil.*

(b) *receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—Nil.*5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?*

The proposal is final and complete in itself.

6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons? No.*7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*

By a supplementary grant.

[FINANCE DEPARTMENT.]

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—*

The grant is required under the following circles:—

Circles.	Amount.
	Rs.
India (Accountant General, Central Revenues) . .	1,59,700
Baluchistan	6,000
Madras	1,35,000
Bombay	3,10,800
Bengal	3,00,000
United Provinces	1,22,000
Punjab	2,00,000
Burma	26,700
Bihar and Orissa	65,500
Central Provinces	20,800
North-West Frontier Province	25,000
Assam	19,500
Total . .	<u>14,00,000</u>

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

[FINANCE DEPARTMENT.]

- (ii) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant for payments to the Posts and Telegraphs Department in connection with the Savings Bank and Cash Certificates work.

DEMAND No. 26.

Interest on Miscellaneous Obligations.

1. *Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—*

The budget grant for the current year for expenditure in connection with the payments to the Post Office for Savings Bank and Cash Certificates work, as included in sub-head F.1 of Demand No. 26 is Rs. 50,30,000. From the information furnished by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, anticipates that the budget grant will be exceeded by Rs. 4,59,000. The excess is due to a larger number of transactions than were allowed for in the budget. It will therefore be necessary to obtain a supplementary grant from the Legislative Assembly.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?* No.4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*(a) *total actual expenditure involved—*

(i) *non-recurrent—*Rs. 4,59,000.

(ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years—*Nil.

(b) *receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—*

There will be a corresponding increase in the receipts of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?*

The proposal is final and complete in itself.

6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?*

No. (The amount is paid by book adjustment at the end of the year.)

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*

By a supplementary grant.

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—*Nil.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING
OF THE
STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

Held at New Delhi, on the 10th February 1934.

Saturday, the 10th February 1934.

The Committee met in Room No. 69 of the Council House, New Delhi.
The following members were present:—

The Honourable Sir GEORGE SCHUSTER, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.,
M.C.

Mr. G. MORGAN, C.I.E.

Major NAWAB AHMAD NAWAZ KHAN, O.B.E.

Captain Rao Bahadur CH. LAL CHAND, O.B.E.

Diwan Bahadur HARBILAS SARDA.

Mr. BADRI LAL RASTOGI.

Rai Bahadur S. C. MUKHERJEE, C.B.E.

Mr. J. RAMSAY SCOTT.

Mr. MUHAMMAD MUAZZAM Sahib Bahadur.

Dr. ZIA-UD-DIN AHMAD, C.I.E.

Mr. B. V. JADHAV.

Sardar HARBANS SINGH BRAR.

In the temporary absence of the Honourable Sir George Schuster, Diwan Bahadur Harbilas Sarada was elected interim chairman and took the chair at 10-40 A.M.

[FINANCE DEPARTMENT.]

(iii) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant for payment by the High Commissioner for India of leave salary, etc., of Indian establishments.

DEMAND No. 87.

Expenditure in England under the control of the High Commissioner.

1. *Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—*

The current year's grant, as voted by the Legislative Assembly, for expenditure against the sub-head "I-1.-Leave Salary, etc. of Indian Establishments" in Demand No. 87 was Rs. 5,61,000. This was based on the information available with the High Commissioner for India at the time the budget for 1933-34 was framed. From the actuals already recorded and the listed forecasts in the current year the High Commissioner anticipates that his grant on this account will be exceeded by about Rs. 93,000. Out of the excess, it may be possible to meet Rs. 46,000 by re-appropriation, the balance being met by a supplementary grant. It is proposed to present a supplementary demand of Rs. 47,000 to the Legislative Assembly for the purpose.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.

3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?* No.

4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*

(a) *total actual expenditure involved—*

(i) *non-recurrent—*Rs. 93,000.

(ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years—*Nil.

(b) *receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—*Nil.

5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?*

The proposal is final and complete in itself.

6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?*

Leave salaries are payable as they fall due. Exact amount paid so far in excess of the budget provision is not readily ascertainable.

7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*

By a supplementary grant (Rs. 47,000) and by re-appropriation (Rs. 46,000).

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—*Nil.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

[FINANCE DEPARTMENT.]

- (iv) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant required to meet excess expenditure under refunds of interest receipts during the year 1933-34.

DEMAND No. 77.

Refunds.

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—

On the basis of progress of actuals and the probable requirements for the current financial year, an excess of Rs. 34,100 is anticipated by the Accountant-General, Central Revenues under sub-head "H.-Other Refunds—H.-8—Interest" of Demand No. "77-Refunds". It will be possible however to meet a portion of the above excess amounting to Rs. 14,100 from the net savings available under portions of the same Demand for which the Accounts Officers are the authorities responsible for watching the progress of expenditure against appropriation. It is necessary therefore to move the Legislative Assembly for an additional grant for Rs. 20,000 being the balance of the excess which cannot be so met.

2. Is the proposal in respect of a new service? No.
3. Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so with what result? No.
4. Financial effect of the proposal:—
- (a) total actual expenditure involved—
 - (i) non-recurrent—Rs. 20,000.
 - (ii) recurrent during first and subsequent years—Nil.
 - (b) receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—Nil
5. Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?

The proposal is final and complete in itself.

6. Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons? No.
7. In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?
- By a supplementary grant to be presented to the Legislative Assembly
8. Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—Nil.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

[FINANCE DEPARTMENT.]

- (v) Memorandum regarding the supplementary grant of Rs. 4.25 lakhs required during 1933-34 for the adjustment of the cost of tools and plant transferred by the Military Engineer Services to the North-West Frontier Province in connection with the reforms.

DEMAND No. 73.

Civil Works.

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—

The supplementary grant is required to adjust the payment of Rs. 4,25,300 to the Military Engineer Services on account of the cost of tools and plant handed over by them to the Government of the North-West Frontier Province on the transfer of the control of Civil Works as a result of the Reforms. Before the North-West Frontier Province was constituted a Governor's province, civil works in that province were executed by the Military Engineer Services as agents for the Central Government. The Military Engineer Services purchased tools and plant to carry out their agency functions, and charged a percentage of $1\frac{1}{2}$ on the cost of the works to cover depreciation and maintenance. After the constitution of the new province, the provincial civil works were taken over by the Government of the North-West Frontier Province from the Military Engineer Services, together with the tools and plant used by the latter on the works which were relinquished. The depreciated value of the tools and plant in question has only recently been determined, and it is proposed to adjust the payment due to the Military Engineer Services on this account during the current financial year. The necessity for this payment from Central Revenues has arisen from the fact that in calculating opening balance of Rs. 10 lakhs and the subvention of Rs. one crore payable to the new province, the cost of the tools and plant in question was not taken into consideration, as it was anticipated that no credit would be due to the Military Engineer Services, if these supplies had been charged to civil funds, and that if any credit was due to the Military Engineer Services, this would be a transaction appearing entirely in the Central books and would not affect the accounts of the new province. This was in accord with the accepted principles—

- (i) that the Government of India should be assumed to have taken back direct responsibility for works in the North-West Frontier Province on the eve of the formation of the new province and to have taken over the tools and plant compensating the Military Engineer Services who were agents of the Central Public Works Department in North-West Frontier Province and who purchased tools and plant to carry out their agency function; and
- (ii) that the transfer of a particular service from the Central Government to a Provincial Government or *vice versa* consequent on the new division of functions under the Reforms involves a transfer of all the appurtenances of that service.

In the circumstances, the approval of the Standing Finance Committee is requested to the presentation of a supplementary demand for the purpose.

[FINANCE DEPARTMENT.]

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.
3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?* No.
4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*
 (a) *total actual expenditure involved:—*
 (i) *non-recurrent—Rs. 4,25,300.*
 (ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years—Nil.*
 (b) *receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—*There will be a corresponding credit in the Military accounts against the debit of Rs. 4,25,300 to be adjusted under the head "41-Civil Works—Central" on this account. The position of the Government of India, as a whole, will therefore remain unaffected.
5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?*
 The proposal is complete in itself.
6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?* No.
7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?*

	Rs.
By reappropriation during 1933—34	300
By a supplementary grant during 1933-34	4,25,000
	<hr/>
	4,25,300
	<hr/>

8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—*Nil.

. OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

[FINANCE DEPARTMENT.]

- (vi) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant for payments of gratuity to the retrenched personnel.

DEMAND No. 96-A.

Expenditure on retrenched personnel charged to capital.

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—

In connection with the discharge or retirement from the latter part of 1931-32 of Government servants on retrenchment terms, it was decided that the payments of gratuities to the civil personnel should be debited to a capital head "61-Payments to retrenched personnel" in the first instance, the amount involved being written back to revenue in five years commencing from the year 1933-34. This measure was adopted with the concurrence of the Secretary of State in view of the stringent revenue position of the Government of India. The annual debits on account of writes back of capital payments are to be adjusted in the case of non-commercial civil departments under the revenue major head "45-Superannuation allowances and pensions", while such debits relating to the Posts and Telegraphs and other commercial departments are recorded under "Working expenses" of the Commercial Department concerned. The budget estimate for the current year on account of payment of gratuities to the retrenched personnel, which was framed on this basis, stood as follows:—

	Gross payments.	Write back to Revenue.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Posts and Telegraphs	1,00,000	1,00,000	..
Civil	40,000	1,35,000	—95,000
			<hr/> —95,000

As the net amount required during the current year was a minus figure, a token vote of Rs. 1,000 was obtained from the Legislative Assembly. Based on the progress of actuals and the latest information available, the total expenditure during the year is at present anticipated as follows:—

	Gross payments.	Write back to Revenue.	Net.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Posts and Telegraphs (departmental)	4,62,000	1,10,000	3,52,000
Civil	99,000	1,44,000	—45,000
			<hr/> 3,07,000

Thus a total provision of Rs. 3,07,000 is found to be necessary against the budget grant of Rs. 1,000. It is therefore proposed to present a supplementary demand of Rs. 3,06,000 to the Legislative Assembly.

[FINANCE DEPARTMENT.]

The excess is mainly due to larger payments to officers retiring from the Posts and Telegraphs Department under retrenchment concessions during the current year than were allowed for in the budget. When the budget of the Posts and Telegraphs Department for 1933-34 was framed it was assumed that the retrenchment concessions would be in force up to the 30th June 1933. It was subsequently decided that in the case of the Posts and Telegraphs Department the period of concessional retirement should be extended up to the 31st March, 1934.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.
3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?* No.
4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*
 - (a) *total actual expenditure involved:—*
 - (i) *non-recurrent—Rs. 3,06,000.*
 - (ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years—Nil.*
 - (b) *receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—Nil.*
5. *Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?*
The proposal is final and complete in itself.
6. *Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?*
Gratuities are payable to the retrenched personnel, as they fall due. The exact amount already paid cannot be stated.
7. *In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?* . . .
By a supplementary grant.
8. *Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further—Nil,*

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

[FINANCE DEPARTMENT.]

- (vii) Memorandum regarding a supplementary grant to cover the excess in the Block Grant for expenditure on Road Development.

DEMAND No. 73.

Civil Works.

1. Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—

The block grant for expenditure on road development for the current year was fixed at Rs. 1,07 lakhs on the basis of the additional revenue estimated to be realised from the increase in the import and excise duties on motor spirit. On the basis of the latest estimate of revenue from the duties on motor spirit it is now anticipated that there will be an excess of about Rs. 10 lakhs over the budget provision. It is accordingly proposed to ask for a supplementary grant of Rs. 10 lakhs under the sub-head Q. in Demand No. 73 Civil Works.

2. Is the proposal in respect of a new service? No.
3. Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result? No.
4. Financial effect of the proposal:—
- (a) total actual expenditure involved:—
- (i) non-recurrent—Rs. 10,00,000.
- (ii) recurrent during first and subsequent years—Nil.
- (b) receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal—Nil.
5. Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?
- The proposal is final and complete in itself.
6. Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons? No.
7. In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?
- By a supplementary grant.
8. Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate the proposal further.—Nil.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

[FINANCE DEPARTMENT.]

(viii) Memorandum regarding the excess payments on account of loans and advances.

DEMAND No. 99.

Loans and Advances bearing interest.

1. *Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor—*

An excess of Rs. 1,02,00,000 is anticipated under "Advances to the Provincial Loans Fund". This is mainly due to the requirements of the Government of Burma. The Local Government have reported that there was an abnormally large carry-over of Rs. 191 lakhs of arrears of land revenue from 1932-33. All except a small portion of these arrears had been collected by the end of October 1933, but if the price of paddy remains at the present depressed level (which is considered probable in view of the heavy world crop of rice) there will be a similar difficulty in collecting land revenue before the end of March 1934, and general reductions of rates comparable to those of 1932-33 will have to be given. The Local Government's revised estimate for income from land revenue for 1933-34 is therefore one crore of rupees less than the budget estimate which assumed a moderate recovery in prices, and it is probable that this deficiency will have to be met by means of an over-draft from the Provincial Loans Fund.

An excess of Rs. 62,97,000 is anticipated under "Loans to Indian States". This is due to the following items which were not anticipated at the time when the budget was framed:

- (1) *Loan of twenty-five lakhs to Nawanagar State*—This was required mainly on account of certain essential works which could not otherwise have been completed for lack of funds.
- (2) *Loan of twenty-five lakhs to Alwar State*.—This was required in order to prevent a serious breakdown in the administration.
- (3) *Excess requirements of the Sutlej Valley Project (Rs. 12,97,000)*.—This excess is mainly due to the transfer of certain canals in Bahawalpur State from the control of the Punjab Government to that of the State engineers. A sum of Rs. 2,74,000 was paid for the stock taken over from the Punjab Government and capital expenditure amounting to Rs. 7,72,000 has been incurred on the canals in question. As the Bahawalpur section of the Sutlej Valley Project is not yet in a position to meet such expenditure, it was necessary to provide the necessary funds by means of an addition to the Government loan.

As no savings are available for re-appropriation a supplementary grant of Rs. 1,64,97,000 will be required.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.

3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?* No.

[FINANCE DEPARTMENT.]

f. Financial effect of the proposal:—

(a) total actual payments involved—

non-recurrent—Rs. 1,64,97,000.

(b) receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal.

All the loans and advances in question are recoverable with interest.

5. Is the proposal final and complete in itself, or will it involve further expenditure in subsequent years? If so, what is the nature and extent of further commitments?

The proposal is final and complete in itself.

6. Has any expenditure already been incurred in respect of the proposal in anticipation of the approval of the Standing Finance Committee? If so, how much and for what reasons?

The excess expenditure from the Provincial Loans Fund has not yet been incurred. The greater part of the loans sanctioned for the States of Alwar and Nawagar has already been advanced as these loans were required urgently, and the position with regard to the excess requirements of the Sutlej Valley Project has been explained above.

7. In what manner is it proposed to meet the expenditure?

By a supplementary grant.

8. Supplementary information, if any, required to elucidate proposal further—Nil.

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee approved the proposal.

[FINANCE DEPARTMENT.]

- (ix) Memorandum showing the action taken on the suggestions made by the Standing Finance Committee with regard to the proposals laid before them at previous meetings.

The action taken on suggestions made by the Standing Finance Committee in connection with proposals placed before them at previous meetings is recorded in the last column of the enclosed statement.

(Please see pages 500—501.)

[HOME DEPARTMENT.]

2. The Committee then took up the memorandum from the Home Department.

Mr. C. M. Trivedi, O.B.E., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary, Home Department, was present.

Memorandum regarding the additional contribution to the Government of Assam for the services rendered by their law officers to the Central Government.

DEMAND No. 44;

Administration of Justice.

1. *Concise statement of the proposal and reasons therefor.*—An arrangement has been in force since April 1931 under which the Government of India pay to the Government of Assam a contribution of Rs. 3,000 per annum for the services rendered to them by the law officers of the local Government. They also pay in addition the actual amount of fees and other charges incurred by the local Government in the conduct of cases connected with the administration of central subjects. For purposes of budget provision these fees, etc., are taken at Rs. 600. This arrangement was concluded with the approval of the Standing Finance Committee (*vide* their Proceedings dated 3rd October 1932, Volume XII, No. 1, pages 17-19), and a supplementary grant of Rs. 7,000, was obtained from the Legislative Assembly in March 1933 to meet the charges for the two years 1931-32 and 1932-33. It has since been reported that the actual cost incurred by the local Government during 1931-32 and 1932-33 in the prosecution of cases relating to the administration of Central subjects was Rs. 6,192-13-3, *viz.*, Rs. 5,779-8-3 in 1931-32 and Rs. 413-5-0 in 1932-33. The total amount payable for the two years inclusive of the annual contribution of Rs. 3,000, thus amounts to Rs. 12,192-13-3. A sum of Rs. 7,000, only was adjusted in the accounts of 1932-33. The Government of India propose to pay the balance of Rs. 5,192-13-3, during the current year. The heavy expenditure during the year 1931-32 was due to a Telegraph Department fraud case in Lakhimpur, the trial of some big sessions cases relating to the Postal Department in Sylhet and to the re-trial of two Postal Department cases in Darrang under orders of the High Court.

2. *Is the proposal in respect of a new service?* No.

3. *Has the proposal or any part of it been considered already by the Standing Finance Committee? If so, with what result?* Yes. As stated in paragraph 1 above the Committee agreed to the present arrangement with effect from the year 1931-32.

4. *Financial effect of the proposal:—*

(a) *total actual expenditure involved—*

(i) *non-recurrent—*Rs. 5,193.

(ii) *recurrent during first and subsequent years—*Nil.

(b) *receipts or recoveries anticipated in respect of the proposal.*—Nil.

Statement showing the suggestions made by the Standing Finance Committee with regard to proposals placed before them at previous meetings and action taken thereon.

Serial No.	Date.	Reference to Standing Finance Committee Progs.	Department.
1	17th February 1933.	Volume XII, No. 5, Page 308.	Army Department
2	19th August 1933	Volume XIII, No. 2, Page 16.	Army and Finance Departments.
3	19th August 1933	Volume XIII, No. 2, Page 49.	Department of Industries and Labour.
4	19th August 1933	Volume XIII, No. 2, Page 70.	Department of Education, Health and Lands
5	26th November 1933.	Volume XIII, No. 5, Page 192.	Finance Department.

Suggestions made by the Standing Finance Committee.

Action taken thereon.

The Committee gave its approval to the proposal with the recommendation that the report of the Tribunal should be published.

The report of the Tribunal has been published.

The Committee approved the proposal, but wished to recommend to the Government of India that such Committees should in future be appointed on a regular basis at the start unless they are merely informal Committees held during the session of the Legislature.

The recommendation made by the Committee has been brought to the notice of all concerned, in the Finance Department Office Memorandum No. D-3297-Ex. I, dated the 6th December 1933 (Copy enclosed, annexure I).

The Committee approved the proposal but considered that the question of reducing the expenditure of Government on printing should be examined with special reference to the forms used by the Legislative Assembly Department.

The Legislative Assembly Department, have intimated that it is not at present possible to reduce or curtail any of the forms used by them except one special form, but that every effort will be made to curtail expenditure on printing whenever opportunity offers.

The Committee approved the proposal but requested that information be circulated by the Department concerned regarding the amount of work done by the Special Staff.

A copy of the Annual Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, for the year 1932 has been supplied to the Committee.

The Report on Immigration was not considered to be exactly what was required and Mr. Morgan was asked to put in a note suggesting the points on which more information might be given.

A statement giving the information asked for in Mr. Morgan's note is appended (Annexure II).

Statement showing the suggestions made by the Standing Finance Committee with regard to proposals placed before them at previous meetings and action taken thereon.

Serial No.	Date.	Reference to Standing Finance Committee Progs.	Department.	Suggestions made by the Standing Finance Committee.	Action taken thereon.
6	9th September 1933.	Volume XIII, No. 3, page 88.	Department of Commerce	The Committee approved the proposal, but recommended that a representative of the Indian hand loom industry be asked to attend the Conference. It was suggested that the Government of Madras, and possibly also the Government of Bombay, should be consulted with a view to the selection of a suitable representative.	The gentlemen named below were appointed to represent the hand loom industry on the panel of un-official advisers to the Indian Delegation to the Conference:— Mr. V. Ramkrishna, I.C.S., M.L.A., Director of Industries, Madras. Mr. P. B. Advani, Director of Industries, Bombay. Mr. Radhakrishna Chetty, Proprietor, Kangundi Industrial works, Kuppam.
7	13th September 1933.	Volume XIII, No. 4, page 121.	Department of Industries and Labour (Civil Aviation).	The Committee approved the proposal but expressed a desire that the demand for the supplementary grant involved by the proposal should be laid before the Assembly before any further payment was made.	The necessary supplementary demand was placed before the Assembly on the 20th of September 1933 and was voted by them.
8	25th November 1933.	Volume XIII, No. 5, page 184.	Department of Education, Health and Lands.	The Committee desired that the following documents should be supplied to them before their next meeting:— (1) Preliminary review of commercial accounts by the Chief Forest Officer, Andamans, for 1932-33, with audit comments, and (2) Preliminary Report on the Working Plan.	The documents required by the Committee have been supplied to them separately.

[FINANCE DEPARTMENT.]

ANNEXURE I.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCE DEPARTMENT, TO ALL DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (INCLUDING FINANCIAL ADVISERS, MILITARY FINANCE AND POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS), No. D.-5297-Ex. I., DATED THE 6TH DECEMBER 1933.

SUBJECT.—*Expenditure on Committees of Public Enquiry.*

The undersigned is directed to enclose* a copy of the opinion expressed by the Standing Finance Committee at the meeting held on the 19th of August 1933 in connection with the memorandum relating to the "Informal Committee on War Pensions." This case had to be referred to the Standing Finance Committee owing to the fact that the Department concerned were under the impression that the expenditure involved would be met by the Legislative Assembly Department, and consequently no budget provision was made for the purpose. Such Committees, however, cannot ordinarily be regarded as Committees of the Legislative Assembly unless they meet only during a session of the Legislature. Committees which meet at other times are normally governed by the rules prescribed in the Finance Department Office Memorandum No. F.-13-XIX-Ex. I/31, dated the 8th of December 1931 as subsequently modified by Memoranda No. F.-36(131)-Ex. I/32, dated the 3rd of February 1933, and No. F.-7(1)-Ex. I/32, dated the 18th of July 1933. It is accordingly requested that in future Departments will if possible decide, before any expenditure is incurred, whether a Committee with which they are concerned should properly be classified as a Legislative Assembly Committee or a Departmental Committee, and that if it is classified as a Departmental Committee they will see that suitable provision is made in their budget estimates.

No. D.-5297-Ex. I.

Copy forwarded to the Auditor-General, the Central Board of Revenue, the Controller of the Currency, the Master, Security Printing, India, and the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency the Viceroy in continuation of Finance Department endorsement No. F.-7(1)-Ex. I/33, dated the 18th of July 1933.

* Item 2 of the Statement.

[FINANCE DEPARTMENT.]

ANNEXURE II.

Statement furnishing information on the points raised by a member of the Standing Finance Committee on the Annual Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, in the Madras Presidency for the year 1932.

Points on which information is desired.

Information.

1. The Protector of Emigrants, Negapatam, gives particulars regarding the amount of money paid as bonus and batta to the emigrants who returned from Malaya through Negapatam, but the Protector of Emigrants, Madras, does not do so in respect of emigrants who came from Malaya through Madras.

The Protector of Emigrants, Madras, has called for the information from the Malayan Emigration authorities in Madras and promises to furnish it on receipt. Attention is invited, however, to the answer to question No. 3.

2. No particulars are given in statement V regarding savings or value of ornaments brought back by emigrants from Malaya, or the number who brought no money.

The information was not furnished by the Malayan authorities, probably owing to the abnormal numbers of repatriates. Moreover, as repatriation was undertaken owing to the economic depression the majority of repatriates probably had no savings to declare. In normal times savings are remitted to India through the post office. The amounts so remitted by Indian labourers from Malaya to India from 1928 to 1932 are shown below:—

		From Straits Settlements.	From Federated Malay States.
		Rs.	Rs.
1928	. . .	37,61,538	31,64,024*
1929	. . .	34,90,061	36,36,983*
1930	. . .	38,31,549	32,65,132*
1931	. . .	29,69,800	16,55,897*
1932	. . .	18,35,071	8,77,582

The comparatively disappointing entries for the last two years are due to the economic depression and reduction of the Indian labour forces in Malaya.

3. Out of 2,478 return emigrants, 2,297 brought back no money (statement V) and the total amount paid as bonus during the year was Rs. 4,95,790 (sub-paragraph 2 of paragraph 19) compared to Rs. 79,891 for 28,206 emigrants at Negapatam (paragraph 16). On what principle is the bonus distributed and the minimum and maximum amounts paid to each person?

The sum of Rs. 4,95,790 paid at Madras represents the bonus paid to Indians returning from South Africa under the scheme of assisted emigration. Rs. 79,891 paid at Negapatam is the amount distributed to the repatriates from Malaya. The disparity between the two amounts is due to the fact that repatriates from Malaya are given just enough to meet travelling expenses. Even this is an *ex gratia* payment, and is given because labourers in Malaya have been hard-hit by the depression. In normal times emigrants returning from Malaya get no bonus; the cost of the journey is expected to come out of savings from wages which are fixed with due regard to the need for allowing a labourer to visit India once in 3

* To Madras Presidency only.

[FINANCE DEPARTMENT.]

Points on which information is desired.

Information.

years. On the other hand, the bonus given to emigrants returning from South Africa is intended to enable them to make a fresh start in this country. Each adult who elects to be repatriated to India is paid, on landing in Madras, a bonus of £20 and each miner £10. It is, in effect, a scheme of assisted emigration, designed to enable Indians who find conditions of life in South Africa uncongenial to start life afresh in this country. The Malayan scheme is a scheme of repatriation intended to help unemployed Indians to return to their homes in this country.

4. In paragraph 19 there is nothing to show generally the actual result of the work of the Special Officer for South African Repatriates, Madras.

The appointment of the Special Officer for South African Repatriates was created in 1927 to deal with Indians returning from South Africa under the scheme of assisted emigration and in particular to attend to the following :—

- (i) The reception of emigrants on arrival;
- (ii) their despatch to destinations inland;
- (iii) the protection of cash they may have with them on landing;
- (iv) the provision of facilities to bank their savings, and
- (v) settling them in occupations for which they may have expressed a preference.

The duties of the Special Officer are only summarily reviewed in the Annual Report on the working of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, which, strictly speaking, does not apply to the scheme of assisted emigration from South Africa. The number of the South African emigrants dealt with by this Officer and the amount of money handled by him on their behalf since 1928 is shown below :—

Year.	No. of repatriates.	Amount of money handled on behalf of repatriates		
		Bonus.	Savings.	Jewellery.
		Rs.	£	£
1928	2,731	Figures not available with the Government of India.		
1929	1,435	2,84,523	5,829	4,313
1930	690	1,36,955	2,894	1,843
1931	1,410	2,78,308	5,004	3,734
1932	2,479	4,95,790	5,455	6,353

[FINANCE DEPARTMENT.]

Points on which information is desired.

Information.

5. How does the Special Officer know where the 'Homes' of the returned emigrants from South Africa are to enable him to despatch them the same evening or on the following morning?

Information on the following points is furnished to the Special Officer by the Emigration authorities in South Africa. The Special Officer also meets the ship, bringing the emigrants on its arrival, in port and supplements this information by personal enquiry:—

1. District.
2. Taluk.
3. Village.
4. Post Office
5. Whether employment required in India.
6. Literate or otherwise.
7. Whether he or she has relations in India.
8. Remarks.

The statement of information is checked and verified with reference to a list of villages, taluk maps, railway guides, etc., and the emigrants are then despatched to their villages inland.

6. The emigrants (family groups) were advised to settle in villages and it is stated that they did so (sub-paragraph 3 of paragraph 19). No figures are given. Can this not be done? As 85 per cent. were agricultural labourers, it would be of interest to know whether they actually settled in the villages, and how?

About 9,900 emigrants had returned from South Africa since the creation of the appointment of the Special Officer in 1927 to the end of 1932. The Special Officer has information as to where the great majority have settled and also kept in touch with them by regular touring. The Government of India do not consider it necessary to have detailed statements showing the territorial distribution of these families.

7. As the emigrants are despatched to their 'Homes' presumably the villages they originally came from, and the Special Officer tours the districts, is it not possible to follow up the result in some sort of tabular form?

8. It appears from the report that the assignment of land for cultivation was practically nil (sub-paragraph 4 of paragraph 19). How then were the 85 per cent. disposed of?

The returned emigrants generally buy their own land and settle down in the villages. This accounts for the absence of cases of assignment of land for cultivation.

9. It is of very little value to give a column in statement V stating 'average amount of money on the number embarked'. In the case of South Africa the total money amounted to £5,455 and the number who brought the money was 181 while the paupers numbered 2,297.

The Government of India agree that the column 'average amount of money on the number embarked' is misleading and are asking the local Governments concerned whether it should not be omitted from statement V.

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE.

Recorded.

The Committee adjourned at 12-45 P.M.

